



THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

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The search for the cause of ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

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THE disease which kills the most people in this country — arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arteries — is one of those about which doctors know least. Moreover, despite the high death toll, relatively little research has been devoted to finding out what causes the malady.

At Presbyterian Hospital, however, intensive studies aimed at finding the answer to this important question are now being carried out. The full significance of this research can be appreciated only when it is made clear that about four out of every ten deaths that occur in this country today are the result of arteriosclerosis. This fact is not generally recognized because in the vital statistics tables most arteriosclerosis deaths are listed as due to heart and kidney disease, and to hemorrhage or blood clot in the brain.

Perhaps it would be more correct to describe hardening of the arteries as narrowing of the arteries, for that is what actually happens. True, the arteries do harden in the sense that they lose some of their elasticity, but as some of the elastic-tissue fibers die others are formed which take their place at least in part. In this process of regeneration and repair, however, the artery wall becomes thicker and the channel through which blood flows becomes narrower. In addition, local areas of the artery become weakened.

As a result the heart has to work harder to pump blood, and the blood pressure within the artery rises. Rupture

of the vessel may occur in one of the weakened areas. When the narrowing progresses far enough, the body's tissues and organs may be starved for lack of blood and the oxygen it carries. And, with the channel of the vessel so narrowed, there is always danger that a clot may shut off the flow of blood entirely. When this happens in an arm or a leg the limb is incapacitated. When it occurs in an artery supplying blood to a vital organ such as the heart or brain, death may quickly follow.

One reason why so little research has been done, is that arteriosclerosis has usually been considered unavoidable, or as one observer has phrased it, "one of the indispensable penalties of living." According to this traditional view, the damage and consequent thickening are caused by general systemic or metabolic changes that are a normal part of the process of growing old. Sooner or later, according to this theory, everyone has arteriosclerosis, so why concern ourselves unduly about it?

Some Important Considerations

This attitude, however, does not take into account some rather important questions. Why do some people suffer from arteriosclerosis at a much earlier age than others? Why is arteriosclerosis more prevalent among fat people than among those who are lean or of normal weight? And why, as one of the research workers at Presbyterian Hospital puts it, "do most animal arteries look so healthy while most adult human arteries look terrible?"

These and other considerations have led the researchers in the Pathology Department at Presbyterian to suspect that arteriosclerosis may be primarily a local disease of the arteries caused by factors other than the inevitable process of aging. If this theory is correct, the local areas of disease in the vessels may provide the points of weakness at which the hardening and thickening processes get a foothold and later develop into the typical picture of arteriosclerosis.

Most important of all, if the investigations now under way bear out the theory of local damage as opposed to general metabolic change, the search for the cause of arteriosclerosis will be considerably narrowed down. If the factors responsible for the damage can be determined, it may prove possible to control the ailment to a substantial degree.

Already considerable progress has been made toward a better understanding of the disease. With the aid of the freezing tool (described in the November, 1949, *Bulletin*), research workers in the Department of Pathology have been able to produce in rabbits arteriosclerotic changes similar to those which occur in human beings. The illustrations on pages four and five of this issue show what these changes look like when viewed under the high-powered microscope.

Changes which take place slowly over a period of many years in man can thus be produced in as little as six weeks. Moreover, the freezing-tool technique makes it possible to control accurately the nature and extent of the changes in successive animals. This is extremely important, because sufficient data cannot be obtained from a few isolated experiments, or even from a large number of experiments in which the method gives rise to many variable factors. All previous methods of producing arteriosclerotic changes have been unsatisfactory on this score, for they have introduced elements such as undue inflammation or disturbance of the intact structure of the vessel wall, factors which do not occur in human arteriosclerosis.

By making possible such carefully controlled experimental results, the freezing-tool technique has paved the way for further studies into the origin and development of arteriosclerosis as well as into possible methods of combating the disease.

For example, considerable attention is being devoted to the role which cholesterol and other fats seem to play in the arteriosclerotic process.

Cholesterol is a substance found in all animal fats. Egg yolk contains a great deal of it. Butter, cream, and the fatty part of meat contain a considerable amount of it, while lean meat and milk have less. The normal diet of the average person supplies from 200 to 300 milligrams of cholesterol a day, and a high-fat diet may provide as much as 1,000 milligrams.

Rabbits and other animals fed on a high-cholesterol diet soon develop hypercholesterolemia or an excess of cholesterol in the blood stream. Microscopic sections of the arteries of rabbits fed on such a diet show that in some way the cholesterol invades the arterial walls and is deposited there. If the rabbit is taken off the high-cholesterol diet, these fatty deposits disappear. It has not yet been determined whether such temporary deposits are responsible for any damage to the arterial wall, but this is a possibility.

One thing, however, seems to be quite evident: When these fatty plaques of cholesterol are deposited in a part of the blood vessel where the processes of cell regeneration and thickening of the artery wall are taking place following an injury, the plaques become trapped beneath the newly-formed cells. Here they remain and, as a foreign substance, may cause irritation, degeneration of the tissue, or even ulceration. As these lesions heal, there is scarring of the tissue and deposition of calcium which make the vessel lose its normal elasticity.

Such atherosclerotic or fatty lesions found in rabbits fed on a high-cholesterol diet after segments of their arteries have been frozen are similar to those found in the arteries of human beings. This similarity can be clearly seen in photographs D and E on pages four and five.

Tracing the metabolism of radioactive cholesterol in a mouse. Air enters the glass chamber through a tube, and the carbon dioxide which the mouse breathes out is collected and measured for radioactivity. The technician is Miss Florence Flesch.

Laboratory technician Myrtle Petrunkevitch preparing serial sections of artery tissue for microscopic study. The tissues are imbedded in paraffin and then cut into slices 1/500 of an inch in thickness by a microtome, the instrument at the left.



Technician Rubin Bloom uses a photo-nephelometer to estimate the emulsified fat content of blood plasma samples taken from patients. Fat droplets account for the milky appearance of the plasma in the tubes at the right of the rack.



At first thought it would seem, therefore, that one way to avoid arteriosclerosis would be to shun animal fats in the diet. There may be some merit in this idea, but the evidence is by no means conclusive.

In the first place it is not easy to adhere to a cholesterol-free diet. Though vegetarians avoid the fat in meats, most of them derive a considerable amount of cholesterol from eggs and dairy products. In any case, cholesterol is an essential constituent of every cell in the body and the liver is able to synthesize or produce cholesterol even if none is eaten.

The Department of Biochemistry is conducting a study of the factors governing the rate of synthesis of cholesterol by the body, using radioactive carbon obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission to carry out experiments impossible by ordinary methods. It has recently been found that skin is able to synthesize cholesterol not only in the living animal, but also in the test tube, and at a rate not very different from that at which it is produced in the liver.

Another approach to the mysterious process of cholesterol metabolism is by feeding to animals cholesterol tagged with radioactive carbon atoms — radioactive cholesterol. This substance cannot be distinguished from ordinary cholesterol by the body but its distribution and behavior in the body can be observed by means of the Geiger-Mueller tube which picks up and counts the rays emitted by the carbon atoms. Immediate objectives of this work are to determine what actually happens to cholesterol in the body and to try to find methods of increasing the excretion of superfluous cholesterol. Since cholesterol is constantly excreted from the body in small amounts even during starvation, a possible way of preventing the accumulation of abnormally large amounts in the body might be to increase the rate of excretion.

A joint experiment being conducted by the Departments of Biochemistry and Pathology has to do with the effect of the amount of cholesterol eaten on the amount of cholesterol synthesized in the liver. It has been found that as increasing amounts of cholesterol are fed to dogs or rabbits their livers synthesize correspondingly smaller amounts of cholesterol. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that there can be little difference between the effect of a diet which contains no cholesterol and one which contains only a little. Results of this experiment, however, do not rule out the possibility that large amounts of cholesterol derived from the diet may accumulate in the body and eventually cause damage to the arteries.

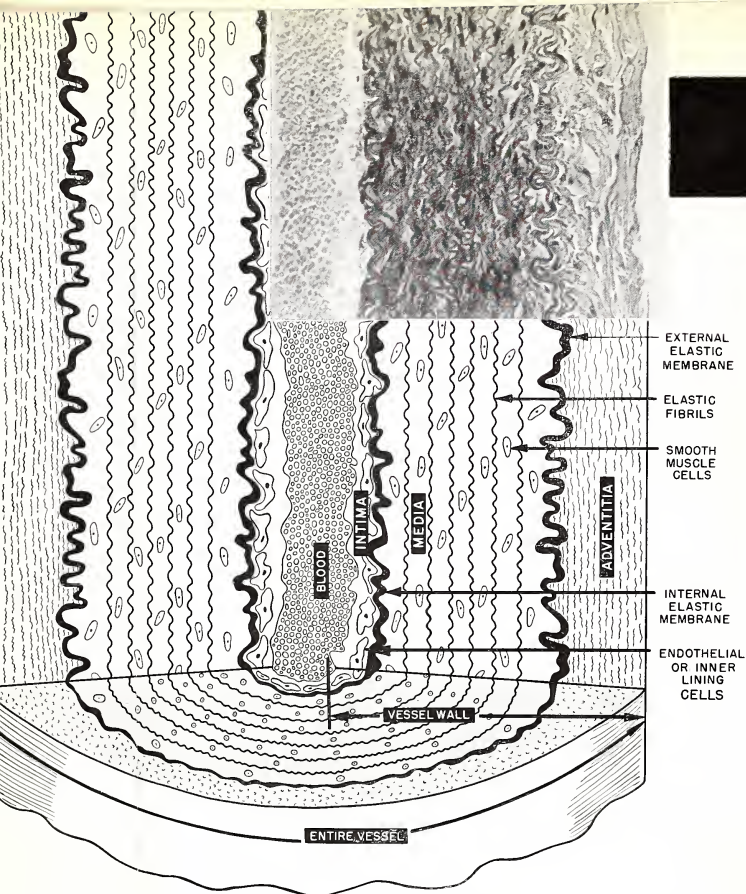
A Cooperative Project

Thus, the search for the cause or causes of arteriosclerosis is a highly collaborative undertaking involving many workers in the various research departments of the hospital.

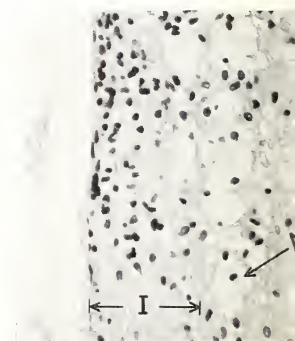
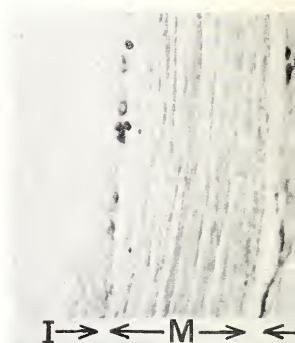
Such division of effort is imperative because of the highly complicated nature of the problem. To solve it, it must be attacked from all its different angles, by experts in many highly specialized fields. At the same time, each expert must know the direction in which the others are working, and must constantly check and revise his own work in the light of the facts disclosed by others.

Thus, bit by bit, significant discoveries are made. Only by such coordinated effort can the final goal be achieved. Motivating each worker — department heads, research and clinical doctors, biochemists and laboratory technicians — is the realization of how important their joint task is. For attainment of their goal — true understanding of the nature of arteriosclerosis and the methods of controlling it — would indeed be one of the epoch-making events in medical history.

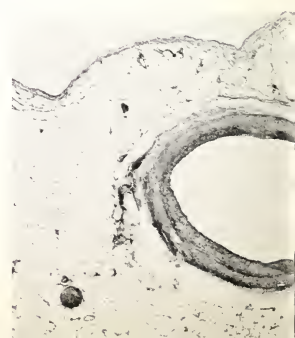
ARTERIOS



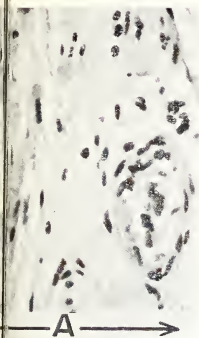
(A) A vertical cross-section of an artery, showing its component parts. The half-tone cut superimposed on the drawing is an actual photomicrograph of the wall of an artery enlarged about 250 times.



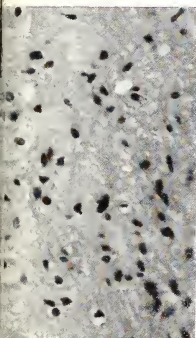
(E) The same type of lesions in an artery of a rabbit fed on a high-cholesterol diet. The fatty deposits accumulate beneath the intima, which has become thicker as a result of the repair process following freezing of the artery.



ARTERIOSCLEROSIS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE



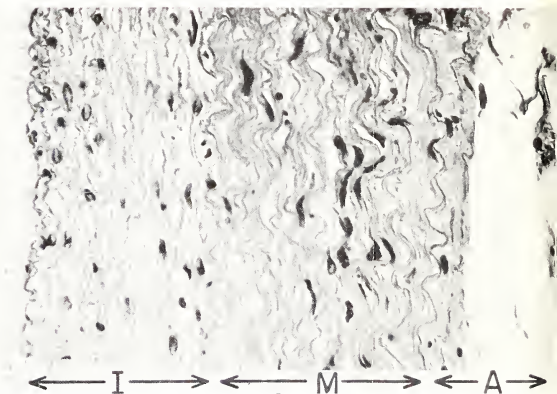
(B) Photomicrograph of the arterial wall of a rabbit a week after freezing. The only sign of life is a few endothelial cells in the intima (I). The elastic membranes and elastic fibrils in the media (M) have lost their power to contract and are straight. Compare with picture C at right.



(D) Atherosclerotic or fatty lesions in the blood vessel wall of a 24-year-old man. The fatty deposits (A) appear to be trapped beneath the intima or inner layer of the wall (I). Compare with picture E at left below.

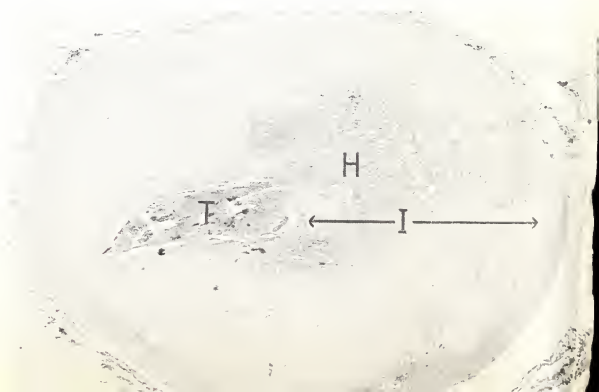


(F) Photomicrograph of horizontal cross-section of a relatively normal coronary artery from a 26-year-old woman. There is only a little thickening of the intima (dark ring) or inner layer of the vessel wall, such as occurs normally with increasing age. Consequently the lumen (white area) through which the blood flows is wide and unobstructed.



(C) Photomicrograph of the rabbit artery 19 weeks later. In the repair process that has taken place, new elastic fibrils and smooth muscle cells have appeared in the intima (I), forming what amounts to a new vessel wall within the old damaged wall. In human beings, a similar process occurs and results in thickening of the intima and narrowing of the channel through which blood flows.

(G) Horizontal cross-section of a coronary artery from a 42-year-old man who died of coronary thrombosis. This is a typical picture of far advanced arteriosclerosis and its end results. The intima (I) thickened and the lumen or blood channel narrowed correspondingly until little room was left for the blood to flow. Throughout the intima are tiny clefts left by cholesterol crystals. (H) indicates a hemorrhage caused by rupture of a small blood vessel within the wall of the artery. The thrombus or clot (T), which caused death, completely blocks the narrowed lumen.



RUSH LABORATORY BUILDING RAZED FOR NEW NURSES HOME

The first step in clearing the site for the new School of Nursing building was taken when the old Rush Medical College Laboratory at 1743 Harrison Street, which had been purchased by Presbyterian Hospital, was razed in December. The excavation for the new building has now been completed and construction is in progress on the 14-story building which it is expected will be ready for occupancy early in 1951.

Erection of a new building to provide classrooms and laboratories for the school and residence quarters for student and staff nurses was made necessary because the present Sprague Home for nurses must be razed to make way for the new Congress Street superhighway.

Razing of the Rush Laboratory building brought to many medical staff members memories of their student days, although none of them were in college when the building was completed and equipped in 1893. When the metal box removed from the cornerstone was opened, many interesting mementos of the early days of Rush Medical College and Presbyterian Hospital were found therein. Among these were an Annual Report of the hospital for 1891, several college catalogs, class schedules, and photographs of some of the professors of that day, all of which were of interest to alumni and trustees who witnessed the opening of the box in Rush Library on December 15 by the late Dr. L. C. Gatewood, president of the Rush Board of Trustees. Present also on that occasion were the following trustees: Earl D. Hostetter, secretary-treasurer, Judge Hugo M. Friend, Dr. Wilber E. Post, Dr. R. C. Brown, Dr. Vernon C. David, Dr. Robert H. Herbst, and Dr. Ernest E. Irons, former Dean of the College and currently president of the American Medical Association.

When the Rush Medical College, oldest medical school in the Middlewest, terminated its contract in 1940 as a

unit of the University of Chicago, the college buildings and facilities were leased by the college trustees to Presbyterian Hospital. The Rawson and Senn buildings on the North side of Harrison street have been remodeled extensively to house the hospital's new research laboratories. The Senn building also houses Central Free Dispensary, now operated by the hospital as its Outpatient Department.

News About the Medical Staff

Dr. R. Gordon Brown is one of 32 research scientists currently enrolled in the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Institute of Nuclear Studies. Dr. Brown plans to use radioisotopes in the study and treatment of thyroid diseases in the research department of Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. John H. Olwin presented a paper at a recent joint meeting of the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine and the Clinical Section of the Chicago Society Heart Association. His topic was "The Significance of Different Methods of Prothrombin Estimation and Their Values."

The Rush Department of Medicine of Presbyterian Hospital sponsored a lecture in the North amphitheatre, January 13, by Dr. John Gibson II, of the Department of Medicine of Harvard University on "New Developments in the Field of Blood Preservation."

In his presidential address before the Institute of Medicine of Chicago in December, Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer made a plea for more active citizenship on the part of doctors in furthering the educational program to uphold our American way of life and defeat efforts to set up a welfare state, with socialized medicine but one of the dangers to be avoided.



When the Rush Laboratory building was razed in December the late Dr. L. C. Gatewood, president, Rush Board of Trustees, removed from the cornerstone the metal box placed there in 1893. Others in the picture, left to right, are R. C. Wieboldt, Jr., contractor; Dr. Edwin M. Miller, chief of the surgical staff; Dr. Frank B. Kelly, Dr. Ralph C. Brown, and Dr. R. Kennedy Gilchrist, Rush trustees; Miss Evelyn Jiroch, secretary; Dr. William G. Hibbs, medical director; Dr. Stanley E. Lawton, and Dr. H. N. Sanford, president, medical staff.



Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president, Board of Managers, presents checks for Bartlett Memorial Scholarships to ten outstanding preclinical students — left to right, Ardis Otteson, Martha Stewart, Carol Hermance, Mary Winans, Evelyn Kauffman, Rita Farr, Miriam Weibel, Wilma Hammond, Doris McClure, and Patricia Roach.

Spring Class Will Enter March 20th

Registrations are still being received for the class that will enter the School of Nursing on March 20. Because of the widespread shortage of graduate registered nurses, every effort is being made to enroll a large class. The recruitment of student nurses is everybody's business since one person in nine becomes a hospital patient each year.

More nurses are serving in hospitals and other fields today than ever before but many more are needed to meet the demands of increased hospital occupancy and expansion of all types of health service.

The cost of obtaining a nursing education is considerably less than the outlay required for other vocations offering comparable rewards and opportunities to be of service to others.

At Presbyterian Hospital all students receive board and room throughout the three-year course. Charges for tuition, other fees, textbooks, and uniforms are moderate. Well-qualified applicants who need financial assistance in meeting the necessary expenses will be considered for scholarships, provided by public-spirited donors.

A copy of the illustrated School Announcement will be sent on request to any interested young woman or to any friend of the hospital who wants to pass it along to a prospective student.

Woman's Board Activities

The 66th annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Presbyterian Hospital will be held on Monday February 6 in the auditorium of Sprague Home. Associate as well as active members are invited to attend this meeting. Mrs. Charles Balfanz will present the unified report of the work done by the fund-raising committees and Mrs. Anthony Michel will report on activities of service committees. Mrs. Arthur Wirtz is chairman of the nominating committee.

The School of Nursing Committee is sponsoring its annual fashion show on March 22 in the Wedgwood room of the Marshall Field store. Proceeds will be used to assist the school and its students in various ways. Mrs. S. Austin Pope is the new chairman of the Committee. Miss Helen McNair is chairman of the fashion show, Mrs. Alan Lockard is co-chairman, and Mrs. Clarence Wright is treasurer.

Former Well-Known Actor Is Clinic Patient

Once a well-known actor and singer and also a movie director in Hollywood, Harry Carter, 82, (pictured below) now lives on an old-age pension and receives needed medical care regularly in the Outpatient Department of Presbyterian Hospital. Forty years ago, he played in an "extravaganza" given to help raise funds for the present Nurses' Home. This Christmas, his only gift, a woolen bathrobe, was provided by the hospital's special Christmas fund, as was also his Christmas dinner.

Despite his age and ill health, Mr. Carter carries himself with an air of dapperness when he comes to the clinics wearing a smartly tailored suit — threadbare but spotless and well pressed. The suit, he has explained, cost \$250 in 1925 when he was at the peak of his career as a movie director and is the last of several he then owned. In 1926 he was stricken with an affliction which forced him to give up his profession. He came to Chicago with his wife whose serious illness a few years later exhausted their resources.

But Mr. Carter still has the dashing air of the man who acted with Mme. Helena Modjeska, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Elsie Janis, Raymond Hitchcock, and others. Chicago theatre goers of earlier years saw him as one of the principals in the "Floradora Girls" with Edna Wallace Hopper in the old San Souci Park theatre on the South side, and in many other popular productions of the early 1900s.



This charming two-year-old was among the youngest, while her admirer, 82, was among the oldest of several score clinic patients made happier at Christmas time through the generosity of the Woman's Board and other friends.

In Memoriam

The passing of Dr. Lee C. Gatewood on January 3, 1950 brought sorrow to many outside his immediate family circle. Recognized as one of Chicago's outstanding physicians with many professional connections of distinction, Dr. Gatewood was best known to and greatly beloved by a host of patients, his colleagues on the medical staff of Presbyterian Hospital, hospital personnel with whom he came in contact, and by students and alumnae who had found in him a real friend during his seventeen years as physician to the School of Nursing.

Dr. Gatewood was the only survivor of a family of five children born to a pioneer country physician and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Wesley E. Gatewood of Stockport, Ohio. His two brothers and one of his sisters also were physicians. One of his brothers, who had no first name, was a well-known surgeon on the staff of Presbyterian Hospital at the time of his death in 1939. Dr. L. C. Gatewood is survived by his widow, Mrs. Grace Blair Gatewood, a daughter, Mrs. Grace M. Senters of Columbus, Ohio; a son, Lee C. Gatewood, Jr. of Elmhurst; his mother, Mrs. Annie L. Gatewood of McConnellsville, Ohio, and five grandchildren.

Following his graduation from Rush Medical College in 1911, Dr. Gatewood served an internship and residency in Presbyterian Hospital and a research fellowship in the O.A.S. Sprague Memorial Institute. He joined the hospital staff as an assistant attending physician in 1916, became an associate attending physician in 1924, and was an attending physician from 1942 until his death. He was president of the medical staff for two terms, 1944-46.

During World War I, Dr. Gatewood served overseas on the staff of U. S. Base Hospital 13 which was the Presbyterian Hospital Unit. He was cited for service as assistant to the Chief Surgeon of the Third Army and personally attended General John J. Pershing, Supreme Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Among the many professional posts capably held by Dr. Gatewood were the following: president, Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College since 1941; clinical professor of medicine at Rush until 1941 and since that time clinical professor of medicine at the University of Illinois College of Medicine; attending physician, Cook County, Highland Park and Lake Forest Hospitals, and consulting physician, Delnor Hospital, St. Charles; consulting gastro-enterologist (1931-1943), V.A. Diagnostic Center, Hines; vice-president (1938) and president (1944 and 1945), Chicago Society of Internal Medicine.

He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association; member of the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, and the Highland Park Presbyterian Church.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Founded in 1883

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
MRS. FLORENCE SLOWN HYDE, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

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SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

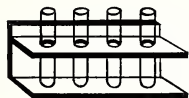
Chicago, Illinois

MARCH, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 2

THE TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS

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WILL medical and surgical science some day enable doctors to transplant vital organs such as lungs, kidneys or glands from one person to another? If so, it would then be possible to save or prolong the lives of many individuals afflicted with cancer, kidney disease, and other serious ailments.

Research workers at The Presbyterian Hospital are now attacking this challenging problem. The difficulties facing them are many and complex, but their task is not without hope of success.

Transplantation of tissue from one person to another is not new. Blood transfusion—the simplest form of tissue transplantation—is now common, and not a day passes when many lives are not saved by it. Prior to 1900, however, transfusion was always a gamble, and a desperate one. For while some patients responded favorably, others rapidly grew very ill or died.

The reason for this became clear about the turn of the century when Landsteiner discovered that human blood is of four different general types. Some of these cannot be mixed with others without destruction of the red blood cells. Once the various types were recognized and procedures were devised so that the blood of the donor and recipient could be properly matched, transfusion became a safe and highly valued technique.

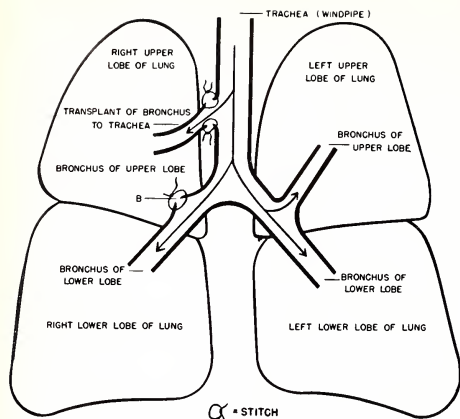
Discovery of the existence of blood types not only led to success in transfusion but also gave rise to the possibility that other kinds of human tissue, or even whole organs, could be effectively transplanted. Early research work along this line proved that the problem was much more difficult than anticipated. Some success was achieved in transplanting tissues and organs of lower animals, but in higher animals and man the results were completely discouraging.

Autologous transplantation of tissue, that is, its transfer from one location to another in the same individual, is now done with a considerable degree of success. Grafting of skin from one place to another in the same person is routinely carried out, and the transplanted skin remains alive in its new location. Autologous transfer of the corneal tissue in the human eye also succeeds in most instances. Bone and cartilage so transplanted may survive, but the results are not likely to be so good as in skin grafts.

So-called homologous transplantation, or transfer of tissue from one individual to another in the same species, is a much more difficult and uncertain procedure. Here science stands about where it did with regard to blood transfusion before the differences between blood types were discovered, for there is reason to believe that differences in tissue types may have a great deal to do with failure. It is thought that the tissues taken from one individual may contain substances which react unfavorably with other substances in the tissues of the individual receiving the transplant. Such reactions may be defense mechanisms designed to destroy foreign elements in the same way as immunity reactions destroy harmful bacteria when they invade the body. At any rate, it is an observable fact that tissue transplanted from one individual to another frequently dies.

Reasons for Failure Studied

Thus, transplantation of corneal tissue from the eye of one person to that of another may succeed, but it often fails. The same applies to homologous transplantation of bone and cartilage. It is interesting to note, however, that skin transplanted from one identical twin to another usually survives. This may be because the tissues of identical twins, who come from the same ovum or egg, are perfectly matched.



Transplantation of the right upper lobe of a lung. The bronchus or air passage to the lobe is severed at its base (B) and rejoined to the trachea or windpipe at a higher level.

In an effort to arrive at a better understanding of this complicated subject, and with the hope of developing something better than a "try-it-and-see" technique of homologous transplantation, research workers at The Presbyterian Hospital have been seeking for more than two years to establish type-specific characteristics for human tissue.

They have already succeeded in obtaining materials for their study by isolating in pure and living form structurally intact fibrils, or minute fibers, from the interior of the cells in skeletal muscles and in heart muscle. After isolation from the cells, these fibrils retain their ability to contract when suspended in a solution containing a chemical found inside normal muscle cells. This retention of their contractile powers indicates that the isolated fibrils are not dead.

The fibrils are now being prepared for injection into animals. Theoretically, such injections repeated over a long period of time should sensitize the animals to one or more of the protein substances contained in the fibrils. By long and careful observation of the reactions brought about through such sensitization, it is hoped that it can be shown that the proteins in the muscle fibrils of one human being have type-specific characteristics which set them apart as distinct from the proteins in the fibrils of another individual.

If such differences can be established, it may be possible to show that one or more groups of human beings fall into classes distinct from other groups insofar as muscle-cell in-

compatibility is concerned. Thus, typing for this factor, at least, would be feasible.

Another approach now being undertaken is investigation of possible incompatibilities in the elastic tissues which lie between cells.

These studies are only preliminary steps designed to throw light on the even more complex problems almost certain to be encountered when attempts are made to transplant whole organs from one individual to another. For, if the theory of type-incompatibility is correct, success in such transplantation will depend on complete understanding of the type-specific characteristics of *all* the tissue components which are important from the standpoint of sensitization.

The Departments of Pathology and Surgery have already succeeded in making an autologous transplant of the upper lobe of a dog's lung. To accomplish this, the bronchus or air-passage leading to the upper lobe is completely severed and rejoined to the trachea or windpipe at a higher level (see drawing at left). Success in this delicate operation has made it possible to consider the possibility of surgical removal of cancers involving the upper part of the air passages to both lungs when the lobes of the lungs are not directly involved by the cancer. Without such transplantation or rejoining of the bronchi to the windpipe at another location, cancers of this kind would be inoperable because upon their removal there would be no way to get air into the lungs and the patient would quickly die.

Surgeons at The Presbyterian have also succeeded in transplanting a whole kidney in the same animal. As in the lung operation, this involved great technical difficulties, especially in reestablishing sufficient blood flow to the transplanted organ. Unless such flow is reestablished promptly, the organ quickly dies because its supply of oxygen is cut off.

With the background of experience and skill gained in making these autologous transplants, the team of investigators is now almost ready to try transplanting a kidney from one animal to another.

May Bring New Era in Surgery

When this is done, it is expected that the problem of incompatibility will be encountered. The reactions of the recipient to the transplanted kidney will be carefully observed and studied to determine if the tissue components of kidney have group characteristics analogous to those in blood. If such characteristics are found, new methods for classifying different types will have to be developed, because the methods used in blood typing will be of no use in this instance.

Many diseases can now be controlled by surgical removal of the affected organs and tissues. Nevertheless, there is a limit to the amount of tissue that can be removed without endangering the life of the patient. If it were possible

PRESENT STATUS OF TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS AND PARTS OF ORGANS

	<i>Autologous Transplants (From one location to another in same individual)</i>	<i>Homologous Transplants (From one individual to another individual in same species)</i>	<i>Heterologous Transplants (From an individual of one species to an individual of another species)</i>
<i>Blood</i>	Possible, but serves no practical purpose.	Highly successful if transfused blood is of right type.	Dangerous and of no use to date.
<i>Cornea of the eye</i>	Good chance of success.	May succeed, but often fails.	Possibilities little known.
<i>Skin</i>	Routinely carried out with high degree of success.	Successful in identical twins, and occasionally so in less closely related persons. Transplanted skin usually lives for only a few days, but provides a temporary framework to support growth of recipient's own skin.	No success to date.
<i>Bone and cartilage</i>	May succeed, but transplanted tissue usually dies. However, it provides a framework on which to support growth of new tissue.	Even less chance of success than in autologous transplants.	No success to date.
<i>Parathyroid glands</i>	Some evidence of success.	No good evidence of success.	No success to date.
<i>Other complex organs (thyroid, pancreas, spleen, kidney, lung, etc.)</i>	Experience limited, but results so far show success is possible if nutrition to transplanted tissue is maintained and if the new environment is suited to the tissue's needs.	Little experience so far in this field, except in lower animals in whom success is variable. Failure with kidneys of dogs.	Results so far not encouraging, but experience is limited.

to perform extensive autologous and homologous transplantations successfully, a new era of surgical control of disease would be ushered in.

Especially dramatic are the possibilities presented by homologous transplantation, because reconstruction of organs and tissues with materials taken from the patient's own body is not always feasible. The tissue which the surgeon would like to use for such reconstruction may itself be affected by the disease or it may be essential to life. If a satisfactory technique of homologous transplantation were developed, the needed tissue might in many instances be obtained from another individual. In some cases it could be taken from a living person; in others from one who had just died.

Very little is known today about the ultimate possibility of transplanting tissue from an individual of one species to an individual of another. So far, all attempts to transplant

animal tissue to man have been unsuccessful, but experience in the field is limited. The so-called monkey-gland operation, which attracted much attention a few decades ago, was a failure; whatever effect it had on the patient was psychological.

The subject of organ transplantation has many of the aspects of a riddle wrapped in an enigma. Nevertheless, attempts are being made to solve the problem, and some progress has been made. The final answer will not be revealed this year, or the next, or the next. But gradually, as facts and knowledge accumulate, it will become clear how far science can go in this new direction. Even if those now working in the laboratories do not achieve their ultimate goal, their efforts will not be in vain. For they will have mastered new techniques and gained insight into fundamental life processes. In medicine, this alone represents progress and inevitably leads to greater achievements.



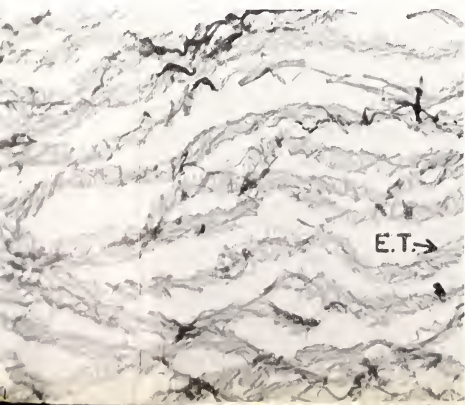
- (1) *A microtome is used to cut quick-frozen heart muscle into sections one four-thousandth of an inch thick. This is the first step in obtaining materials for study of the type-specific characteristics of organ tissue. The research worker wears an overcoat because a low temperature is required to keep materials stable.*

- (2) *Test tubes containing the muscle-tissue cells are whirled at high speed in a centrifuge to separate the tiny contractile fibrils from the other parts of the cells.*



DISSECTION IN THE TEST TUBE-Isolation of parts of

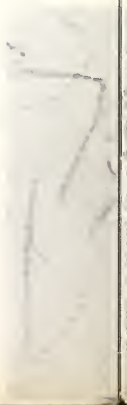
- (5) *Here the microscope reveals several of the wavy fibrils (E.T.) in pure form. The cells and other materials which can be seen lying between the fibrils in photo 4 have been removed.*



- (6) *Muscle fibrils after the first stage of separation from a single cell in muscle tissue.*



- (7) *The ap... completely separating c...*



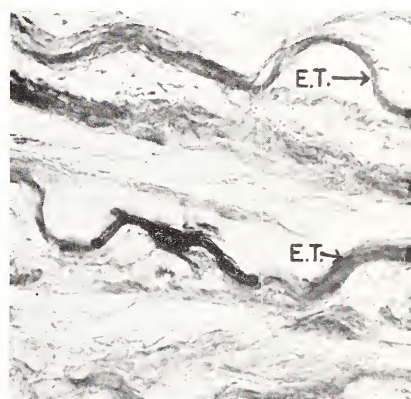


- (3) *A chemical similar to one found inside the cells is added to the fibrils so that the extent to which they remain alive and retain their power to contract may be determined.*



cells and tissues

- (4) *Two elastic-tissue fibrils (E.T.) in a thin section of aorta or large artery branching off from the heart, as seen under a high-power microscope.*



...ance of the fibrils after virtually
...eparation from all other contami-
...nents within the cell.



- (8) *Addition of adenosine triphosphate, as shown in photo 3, causes the fibrils to contract just as they do in normal tissue. The extended fibrils shown in photo 7 are now seen as small round bodies. In-
jection of these purified, living fibrils into animals will permit researchers to study type - specific reactions of organ tissues.*





Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls begins her sixth year as president of the Woman's Board.



Highlight of Annual Meeting was Mrs. Gordon B. Wheeler's 11-year treasurer's report.

WOMAN'S BOARD BEGINS NEW YEAR

Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls was re-elected for a sixth term as president of the Woman's Board at the Annual Meeting held February 6 in the auditorium of the Nurses' residence. Nearly 200 members were there to hear the summary reports of fund raising and service committees and to receive the congratulations of Dr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president of the Hospital Board of Managers. Dr. Snyder presided at this meeting which reviewed the year's work.

In accepting the office for another year Mrs. Ingalls acknowledged the support of the 334 members of the Board, and the capable assistance given her by fellow officers. Re-elected also were the honorary president, Mrs. C. Frederick Childs, and the four vice-presidents, Mrs. Burton W. Hales, Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart, Mrs. Philip R. Clarke, and Mrs. Alva A. Knight. Mrs. Grover C. Steffen will serve again as assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Woodruff J. Parker as corresponding secretary. The new officers named were: Mrs. George S. Chappel, Jr., recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Baltanz, treasurer and Mrs. Anthony Michel, assistant treasurer.

Eight new names were added to the Executive Committee: Mrs. Laurin H. Healy, Mrs. Edwin W. Sims, Jr., Mrs. Alan Lockard, Mrs. Hugh R. Adams, Mrs. Herbert P. McLaughlin, Mrs. Roger McCormick, Mrs. Howell B. Ernminger, and Mrs. Leighton B. McLaughlin.

Eleven Years Summarized

The one new member elected to the Advisory Council was Mrs. Gordon B. Wheeler, who ended her 11 years as treasurer of the Board. In her summary report for those years Mrs. Wheeler gave the total receipts as \$397,606 and said that one third of this amount was used to endow free beds and nurses; \$35,000 made it possible for professional counsel to be given patients needing social assistance as well as medical care; and a similar amount helped to support five free clinics. The balance was used in smaller amounts for equally important work in caring for the sick. For her loyalty and the endless detail work involved in the tasks of a treasurer Mrs. Wheeler was extended a unanimous vote of appreciation.

Committees Report for 1949

The combined efforts of all fund raising committees was presented in a crisp condensation by Mrs. Charles Baltanz. She said the total receipts of ten committees in charge of

Associate Membership	Contributors' Fund
Babies Alumni Fund	Fashion Show
Board Members (Pledge) Fund	Gift Shop
Child's Free Bed Fund	Thanksgiving Teas
Children's Benefit League	Winnetka Auxiliary

amounted to \$29,055.84 in 1949. Much of this money provides the means for the 16 service committees to carry on their work in patient care, social service and student loans and provides scholarships for nurses. Mrs. Anthony Michel reported on their work.

These service committees also include 107 volunteers who gave 8,551 hours of service last year assisting the nurses in the care of patients. And other groups made 635 garments, 12,466 linen room items and 3,534 glasses of jelly for use in the hospital. It was the combined efforts of all committees which made the achievements in 1949 outstanding in hospital work.

At the conclusion of the business meeting Dr. Snyder introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. O. V. Sellers, who is a member of the Board. Mrs. Sellers recently returned from Jerusalem where her husband, Dr. O. V. Sellers was director of the American School of Oriental Research during his sabbatical leave from McCormick Theological Seminary. The American school served as headquarters for the United Health Service, providing an excellent opportunity for Mrs. Sellers to understand the Arab refugee problems and become familiar with the work of doctors, nurses and hospitals. Her subject was "Toward Health in the Near East."

Banks For Beds!

The little yellow banks are now being distributed in Presbyterian Sunday Schools. Youngsters saving pennies during Lent will return the banks on Easter Sunday for the Child's Free Bed Fund. Did you get your bank?

Book Sale

Book bargains went fast at the lobby sale held January 31 in Presbyterian Hospital. Biggest bargain was a complete set of the Book of Knowledge priced at \$5.00. Most of the other books were marked for 15¢ and 25¢ each but a few new volumes were sold for 50¢ and 75¢. From the 350 books disposed of the Woman's Board received \$130.90. They'll use this money to purchase new publications for the 4,000-book library they maintain in the hospital for patient use.

Four times each year the books are evaluated. Volumes not called for, or duplicate copies are disposed of to make room for more popular books. The sales are supervised by Mrs. E. V. L. Brown.

Mrs. Harold J. Nutting is chairman of the Library Committee of the Woman's Board. Her group, assisted by a full-time librarian, Mrs. Bonnie J. Prather, makes it possible for a patient to read as many as 52 different magazines each month and keep up with the latest best sellers. The book cart brings these magazines and books to the patient's bedside several times each week manned by Mrs. Prather or one of the volunteers assisting her. Special requests are filled daily.

There are nearly 1,100 women who are Associate Members of the Woman's Board. Each year they give at least a dollar toward the support of the Board's work in the hospital. Last year their contributions amounted to \$2,345.00 according to Miss Elizabeth Maltman, chairman of the Associate Membership Committee. From such continuous support the Associate Members have done much toward expanding the work of the Board.

G-U Society Meets Here

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer and Dr. Norris J. Heckel, staff members, conducted surgical clinics at Presbyterian Hospital February 10 as a part of the program for the Annual Meeting of the Clinical Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. Both men are members of this group of 25 specialists who meet once a year to review techniques and discuss problems in their field.

Presentations were made by other staff members: Dr. George M. Haas, Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr., Dr. Fay H. Squire, and Dr. I. T. Rieger, resident.

Dr. Kretschmer, upper right hand corner, is a charter member and former president of the group. Dr. Heckel, lower left hand corner is Chairman of the Department of Urology.

Paris Comes to Pres!

"Paris Comes to Pres" — That's what the bulletin board said. And this is what happened. Paris *did* arrive at the Nurses' residence along about 8:30 p.m. on February 17. All the glamour and charm that makes French fashions famous was explained in detail by Helen Haley, Senior A student, as she introduced the parade of lovely models to the guests. There were smart knit suits in gay colors . . . casual frocks with off the shoulder necklines . . . and a hint of summer suns in the daring French swim suits. Each was designed to accent the feminine form. But strangely enough there was a striking resemblance between the glamour girls and five Presbyterian interns.

Nurses Hear Dr. Sanford

An invitation was extended to all graduate nurses to attend the address on "Socialized Medicine in England" by Dr. Heyworth E. Sanford, Chairman of the Pediatric Department. He spoke before the student nurses on Friday, February 24.

Dr. Sanford recently returned from a month's tour of England, Wales and Scotland. He studied conditions there in medical schools and public health services in all the principal cities. A report on his findings will be presented at the Woman's Board meeting late this spring.

Mrs. Marguerite V. Cowan, executive housekeeper for Presbyterian Hospital, was hostess to fifty local members of the National Executive Housekeepers Association on February 2. Their program included a tour of the laundry and linen rooms and a brief talk by Leslie D. Reid, Superintendent. Mr. Reid spoke on the mutual problems of hotel and hospital housekeeping.



MEDICAL STAFF NEWS

Fourteen staff members of Presbyterian Hospital are members of the Central Surgical Association which held its seventh Annual Meeting in Chicago on February 16. Papers were presented by Dr. John M. Dorsey and Dr. Edward Scanlon, resident; Dr. E. H. Fell and Dr. Carl B. Davis, Jr.; Dr. Kellogg Speed; and Dr. R. K. Gilchrist, as a part of the two day program. Other members include: Dr. H. L. Baker, Dr. A. E. Diggs, Dr. Stanley Lawton, Dr. E. M. Miller, Dr. J. H. Olwin, Dr. C. B. Puestow, Dr. D. P. Slaughter, Dr. F. H. Straus, and Dr. F. V. Theis.

Dr. Heyworth N. Sanford spoke on "Child Care in the Presbyterian Hospital" at the March 6th meeting of the Woman's Board.

The regular monthly clinical meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society was held at Presbyterian Hospital on February 17. Four patients were operated by Dr. Edward D. Allen, Dr. Harry Boysen, Dr. Fred O. Priest, and Dr. Arthur H. Klawans. Discussions were conducted by members of the obstetrical, pediatric and surgical staff; Dr. Arthur H. Klawans, Dr. C. C. Draa, Dr. Hugo C. Baum, Dr. John H. Olwin, and Dr. Irene Shnigelsky.

Three residents included in the discussion program were: Dr. John Long, Dr. S. Drake Austin, and Dr. Richard H. Andresen.

Luncheon was served in the chapel for the 57 visiting doctors and staff members, and Dr. Lowell W. Peterson presented his color movie film on the "Technique of Vaginal Hysterectomy."

"Creeping Socialism in Medical Progress" was the topic used by Dr. Ernest E. Irons, president of the American Medical Association, and staff member of Presbyterian Hospital. He spoke at the National Conference on Medical Service, February 5, in Chicago.

During the year 1949 Dr. Irons spoke on 144 different occasions to professional groups in the field of medicine.

Memorial Funds Started

Friends of the late Dr. Lee Connel Gatewood created a living memorial by contributing funds which will be used to further honor his name in the field of medicine. Gifts came from

Dr. Edward D. Allen
Dr. Herbert C. Breuhaus
Mr. Alfred T. Carton
Mr. & Mrs. M. Y. Cohen
Mr. & Mrs. Albert B. Dick, Jr.
Dr. Arthur E. Diggs
Dr. & Mrs. E. H. Fell
Highland Park Hosp. Nursing

Dr. Aaron E. Kanter
Dr. & Mrs. Grant H. Laing
The Michael Family
Mr. & Mrs. William Migdal
Dr. George W. Stuppy
Dr. C. Bruce Taylor
Dr. Stanton A. Friedberg
Graduate and Student Nurses

In memory of Mrs. Joseph Brown Scribner a gift was received from Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph G. Ohlson.

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Founded in 1883

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CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

Telephone SEley 3-7171

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Harold L. Bowman, D.D.	W. Clyde Howard, D.D.

HONORARY MANAGERS

John McKinlay	John P. Walling
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LESLIE D. REID.....	Superintendent
REV. LOUIS W. SHERWIN, D.D.....	Chaplain

MEDICAL STAFF

HEYWORTH N. SANFORD, M.D.....	President
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WOMAN'S BOARD

MRS. ALLIN K. INGALLS.....	President
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DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

M. HELENA McMILLAN.....	Director Emeritus
HENRIETTA FROEHLKE.....	Director

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
DOROTHY VANDAWORKER, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

* * *

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

APRIL, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 3

Our Easter Story - Giving For Others



IN Presbyterian Hospital there are 14 free clinics for children. There's a clinic for the diabetic. Another for defective vision. An orthopedic clinic for bone and joint problems, and others. There's even a clinic for the youngsters who have nothing wrong with them. It's the well-baby clinic on the second floor.

That's where we met Katie. And this charming four-month-old was completely enjoying her visit with Dr. W. R. Dammers and Mrs. Dorothy Knight, the Infant Welfare nurse. In the exclusive company of healthy babies, Katie came in to be measured, weighed and thoroughly inspected. And now that she's four months old she's ready to join the Thursday crowd for immunization against whooping cough, diphtheria, and small pox. Then her visits will be spaced every two months until she's two.

But Katie is just one of the 487 healthy babies who come regularly to the clinic, and on whom Mrs. Knight calls routinely every two months. In fact, as Infant Welfare nurse, Mrs. Knight visited 35 homes each week last year to urge the mothers to bring their babies in for regular checkups, looking

in on the little ones who were sick, or helping a new mother adjust herself to formulas and infant care.

The first home visit is always made a week after she meets the baby in clinic. And while an Infant Welfare nurse is primarily concerned with the well-baby, she does consider conditions in the home which could affect the child's health. It might be another child needing medical attention. Not enough clothing or heat. Unemployment or a broken home. These problems are referred to other clinics or departments where appropriate counsel can be given, and the teamwork begins. Each department is aware of the importance in keeping babies well. By coordinating their efforts the Presbyterian Hospital works as a team to assure these babies of a healthy future.

The two dietitians in the dispensary have developed a special education program for the mothers of these healthy babies. With bright posters, pamphlets, and chalk talks, they teach new methods in food preparation every Thursday in the well-baby clinic. Current tips in grocery bargains are pointed out. Suggested menus are always distributed. And special attention is given the new mothers who often do not understand how to introduce the basic foods into





their baby's diet. Despite the screams of infants, the dietitians do much to improve the health opportunity of these babies.

Looking at young Katie you might wonder how Social Service could be such a necessary member of this health team. But the families of these well-babies often have social problems which can undo the work of the clinics. Unemployment is not uncommon. In one home fire had destroyed all bedding and family clothes. Such conditions must be corrected to make other health efforts worthwhile. So Mrs. Knight works hand in hand with the social service department — just as the other clinics caring for children find that social service is their teammate, too.

Take the case of Susan. She was seven. Her parents recognized the need of surgery to give her the chance to lead a normal life. Doctors acknowledged her congenital heart when Susan was very young. No running and playing for this youngster. In fact, she couldn't walk up stairs. Dolls and books provided her amusement. And school was not for her. As she got older the whirring sound in her chest became louder and louder.

In the cardiac clinic doctors listened to the heartbeat and then took Susan up to X-ray. The trouble, they decided, came from a patent ductus arteriosus. A duct that ordinarily closes automatically after birth had remained

open in Susan. This duct let much of the blood slip out of the large blood vessel (aorta) and run down through the lungs and back into the heart without reaching the arms and legs and different parts of the body. Only a small part of the blood took the normal channel of circulation, so the heart pumped harder and harder to get more blood to the arms and legs. And the lungs worked harder to get rid of the extra blood flowing into them. The strain on both heart and lungs increased every time Susan moved. And the more she moved the louder the whirring sound grew. As she became older, doctors said, she would probably become less active and be an invalid in her teens.

But if this duct was closed, Susan's blood would flow normally to the different parts of the body and remove the strain from the heart and lungs. The noise in her chest would be gone. She could run and play as any other child. But there was a risk in surgery. Besides there was no money to pay the doctor or the hospital. No money for transfusions which would also be necessary. No money for the three special nurses Susan would need.

Social service couldn't help this family by providing employment, a better home, or by getting extra food allowance through a welfare agency. It could lend a little moral support, though. And while the decision of surgery had to come from the parents, social service could listen to them while they talked out their problem. It could reassure the parents during surgery. It could help by just being there. And it did.

Today the whirring sound is gone from Susan's chest. She goes to school and has the same chance for a healthy normal life as little Katie has. For the "team" that makes up Presbyterian Hospital provides both offensive and defensive care in the health of its patients.

It supplements the professional skill of its doctors with the care, the medicines, the oxygen and transfusions, the nursing and all the other needs for recovery. This team gets right into the family problems that affect the future of these children. Its goal is the health of today and tomorrow.

Memorial Fund Grows

The Dr. Lee Connell Gatewood fund has been increased by the recent gifts from

Dr. Harry Boysen

Dr. Dale Rold

Dr. C. C. Draa

Mr. & Mrs. Howard Smith

Dr. Fred O. Priest

Dr. Kellogg Speed

Good Friday and Easter Services for Patients

For Easter the chapel on fifth floor will be decorated with lilies, azalia plants and cut flowers. Mrs. Woodruff R. Parker sends the flowers for the Woman's Board; Betty Parks, student nurse, will help place them.

Every patient in the hospital will receive a message on his tray from the chaplain, Dr. Louis Sherwin. Each patient will be invited to attend the Good Friday and Easter services to be held at 11:00 a.m.

On Good Friday hospital employees will also be privileged to join in the non-sectarian service and hear Dr. Sherwin speak on "Unwasted Pain." He has taken care to select well known hymns for the congregational singing and invited Raymond Griswold, orderly from 2-B, to sing "The Lord's Prayer" by Malotte, and "I Talked to God Last Night."

"Glory of the Common" is the theme Dr. Sherwin has chosen for his Easter message. Ambulatory patients will be invited to come to the chapel if only for part of the 30 minute devotion. The special music planned for this service also includes two solos by Raymond Griswold.



until 1942. It was blue. Both models were long sleeved and demanded black shoes and hose.

These styles and the latest designs in nursing apparel were modeled by five student nurses (left to right) Cynthia Ribbeck, upperclassman's present uniform; Marie Ambuehl, current preclinical uniform; Ruth Block, today's graduate uniform; Helen Larson, upperclassman's uniform until 1942; and Patricia Crowe, first preclinical uniform.

Fashion Tea Gives Glimpse of Nursing Styles

Remember when the Presbyterian nurse wore a brown uniform with stiff white collar? (It was 1903-1920, if you don't remember.) Upperclassmen kept their first uniform

This glimpse of nurses' fashions was a surprise for the guests at the annual fashion tea held March 22 in Field's Wedgwood Room. The tea is sponsored by the nursing committee of the Woman's Board. It was a sell-out long before the event, and probably every woman present had mentally modeled the beautiful Adrian suit given as a door prize.

Nursing Committee which made this tea a success includes: Mrs. S. Austin Pope, chairman, Mrs. Alan T. Lockard and Miss Helen McNair, general chairmen; Mrs. Harold J. Nutting, Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, Mrs. Clifford Batchelder, Mrs. Julian Armstrong, and Mrs. Fred A. Poor.

Class of Forty-Nine Is Capped

In the impressive candlelight service Miss Henrietta Froehke, director of the school of nursing, formally awarded caps to a class of 49 student nurses on March 17th. The capping ceremony concludes their six-month preclinical education which is primarily an intensive course in theory as preparation for patient care. The class will now divide their 44-hour week between bedside nursing supervised by graduate nurses, laboratory work and lectures.

Two special awards were made for outstanding scholarship. Miss Rosebud Hyink, Palos Park, Ill., and Miss Carol Hermance, Bristol, Ind., each received a \$50.00 treasury bond given anonymously.



Elected Welfare Council President

Edward D. McDougal, Jr., member of the hospital Board of Managers, was recently elected president of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. Another board member, Mr. Edward Foss Wilson, serves on this important board representing the Illinois Division of the American Cancer Society, and Mr. Leslie D. Reid, superintendent, was appointed to represent Presbyterian Hospital.

This Council is the overall health planning agency for Chicago and Cook County. It coordinates the efforts of 250 health and welfare agencies, and is supported by the Community Fund. Its six officers and 35 members of the Board give their time as a public service.

MEDICAL STAFF NEWS

Four new residents have been appointed since the first of the year: Dr. Ruben de Lira, Mexico, D.F., National Univ. of Mex. '43; Dr. B. E. Bonar, Upland, Cal., Stanford '46; Dr. W. A. Rosso, Tacoma, Wash., Univ. of Louisville '43; and Dr. D. Baldwin, Chicago, Northwestern Univ. '46.

Dr. Ludwig Blum, University of Geneva, Switzerland, was granted a three-month fellowship in anesthesia, and Dr. David Brown, Chicago, Northwestern '49, was appointed as intern. He is the son of Dr. E. V. L. Brown, a member of the staff.

Dr. Ralph L. Harris, 52, died in Presbyterian Hospital on March 13. He had served his two-year internship here in 1923-24, and was later an assistant professor of medicine in Rush Medical College and on the staff of the Central Free Dispensary. Dr. Harris was a former associate in medicine on the attending staff at Cook County Hospital, and was an American Medical Association fellow. He held memberships in both the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies.

Dr. Kellogg Speed read a paper on "Arthrodesis of the Hip" at the Chicago Orthopaedic Society's dinner meeting in the Palmer House, March 10th.

For the March 17th meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society a paper was prepared by Dr. C. C. Draa and Dr. Hugo C. Baum. The subject was "An Aid in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Ectopic Pregnancy."

"Cholesterol Metabolism and Arteriosclerosis" was the subject of Dr. R. Gordon Gould's paper prepared for the Chicago Diabetes Assn. Their March 17th meeting also included a discussion led by Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr.

Dr. Norris J. Heckel, chairman of the Urology Department, conducted the "Information Please" discussion at the luncheon meeting of the Chicago Urological Society, held in the Congress hotel on March 23. Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer was also on the panel.

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Harold L. Bowman, D.D.	W. Clyde Howard, D.D.

HONORARY MANAGERS

John McKinlay	John P. Welling
---------------	-----------------

ADMINISTRATION

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LESLIE D. REID.....	Superintendent
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MEDICAL STAFF

HEYWORTH N. SANFORD, M.D.....	President
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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
DOROTHY VANDAWORKER, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

* * *

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

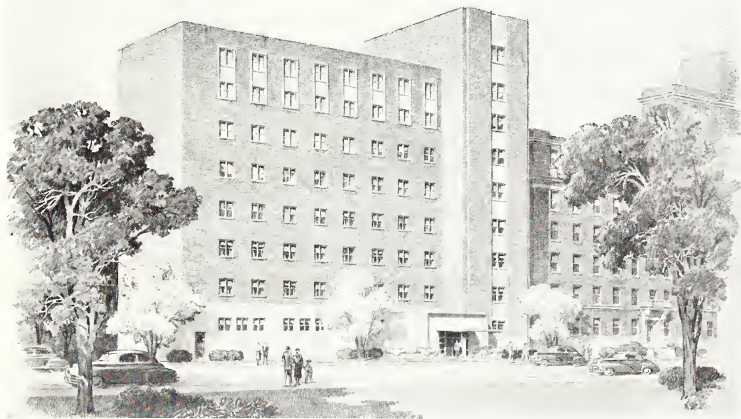
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

MAY, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 4

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL TO BE ENLARGED



With construction of this eight-story East Pavilion, Presbyterian Hospital will gain 154 beds, bringing the total number from 450 to 604. This increase will enable the hospital to admit almost 5,000 more patients a year and will permit expansion of the teaching program. The sixth floor of the East Pavilion is to be devoted entirely to surgical facilities which will be integrated with the new surgical section to be built on the sixth floor of the adjoining Private Pavilion. An entirely new Pediatric Department will occupy the seventh floor of the East Pavilion.

A PROGRAM of expansion for Presbyterian Hospital was announced on April 13 at a dinner held at the Drake Hotel and attended by a majority of the Citizens' Committee of approximately 1,000 men and women representing the various groups active in the civic life of the Chicago metropolitan area.

Public subscription of \$5,500,000 will be sought during the year 1950 to finance the program, which will be the first new construction undertaken by the hospital since

1925. Albert B. Dick, Jr., who presided at the meeting, is general chairman of the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, the organization which will conduct the fund-raising campaign.

On April 16, only three days after the Citizens' Committee dinner, Mr. Dick announced that the medical staff of the hospital had subscribed \$379,460 to the fund. This represents 95 percent of the \$400,000 goal established by the medical staff itself as its contribution in the development of the greater hospital.



This 16-story building embodying the best principles of modern design and construction will have no superior in the American hospital world.

Here there will be more than 300 attractive and home-like private rooms for student nurses and members of the graduate staff, as well as ample lounge and recreational facilities designed to make off-duty hours pleasant and congenial. A sun deck on the roof will afford maximum opportunity for enjoyment of fresh air and sunshine.

Other facilities will include a library, an infirmary, large classrooms, and completely-equipped separate laboratories for the teaching of science, dietetics, and the nursing arts.

Franklyn B. Snyder, president of the hospital's Board of Managers, said that the building program will include: (1) substantial expansion of clinical and research laboratories as well as teaching facilities; (2) a new 16-story nurses' school and residence to replace the present Sprague Home and School which must be vacated early in 1951 to make room for the Congress Street Expressway; and (3) a new eight-story East Pavilion with accommodations for additional patients and enlarged surgical, pediatric and other clinical facilities.

Laboratory, Research and Educational Facilities

For some time the hospital's research staff has experienced the hampering effects of inadequate laboratory facilities. Because space and equipment are so limited, projects of vital importance to the better understanding of diseases and their treatment have had to be postponed, and progress on studies already undertaken has been slowed.

Adding to the problem imposed by the wide range of research activities is the constantly increasing number of routine and special laboratory procedures required for present-day diagnosis and treatment. In the last five years alone, the number of such tests performed in the hospital's clinical laboratories has more than quadrupled.

To overcome these serious deficiencies, additional laboratories are to be built and equipped in remodeled parts of existing buildings.

Those in the reconstructed fourth and sixth floors of the Rawson Building will include enlarged research quarters for the Departments of Surgery and Pathology where new and improved surgical techniques will be developed. Here there also will be four bacteriological laboratories and a special room for the storage of culture media. In addition, an x-ray diffraction room will be used for study of the structure of the protein molecules which constitute the basic material of which the body tissues are made. Nine laboratories will be reserved for the use of medical residents engaged in both fundamental and clinical research, and another is to be devoted entirely to the new and rapidly expanding work with radioactive isotopes.

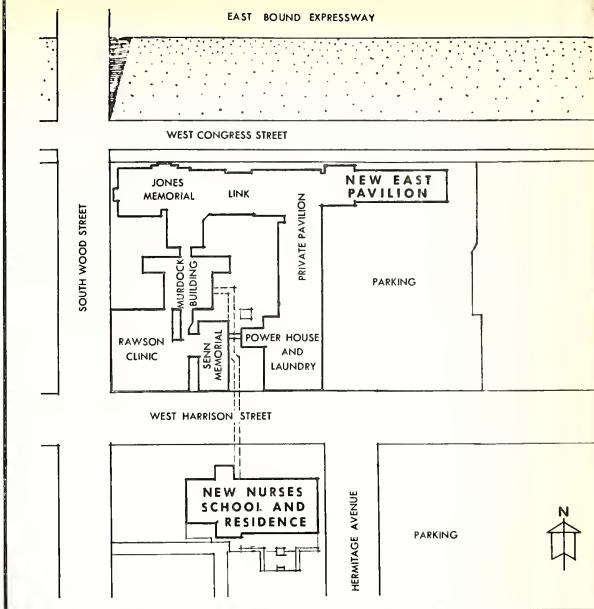
Reconstruction of the fifth floors of the Jones and Murdock Buildings will give considerably more space for clinical research activities. The plans call for the following units:

Cardiovascular Laboratory — This is to be used for the study of problems pertaining to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Here, diagnostic procedures such as catheterization of the heart will be employed in order to determine whether heart defects, especially in children and young adults, are of the kind that can be corrected by surgery. Methods for the most effective treatment of heart failure, chiefly in older persons, will also be developed.

Respiratory Laboratory — This unit will be concerned with the determination of the effects of disease upon the function of the lungs and parts of the lungs. In many instances these determinations will be useful in directing surgical treatment of such diseases as cancer of the lung.

The location of the two new buildings which are part of the hospital's expansion program, and their relationship to existing structures, are shown at the right. Facing Congress Street and adjoining the present Private Pavilion will be the new eight-story East Pavilion. The 16-story nurses' school and residence to be built at Harrison Street and Hermitage Avenue will replace the Sprague Home and School, which must be vacated early in 1951 to make room for the Congress Street Expressway.

In addition, several parts of existing buildings will be reconstructed so as to make available space needed for important clinical, laboratory, research and teaching activities. Maintenance units will also be enlarged to enable the hospital to give adequate service to the increased number of patients.



Laboratory for Study of Diseases of the Kidneys — Here, emphasis will be placed in the beginning on treatment of sudden kidney failure after surgical operations and on the search for the cause of high blood pressure, so frequently associated with kidney disease. Initial study of these problems will be made with the "artificial kidney," a mechanical apparatus which, when connected with the patient, performs much of the work of the normal human kidney.

Laboratory for Study of Diseases of the Blood — This unit is to be devoted primarily to the study of anemia, leukemia and abnormal clotting of the blood. Special attention will be given to control of blood clotting in medical conditions such as apoplexy and coronary thrombosis, and following surgical operations.

Laboratory for the Study of Allergic Diseases — The primary emphasis in this laboratory will be on obtaining a better understanding of the causes and treatment of migraine headache, asthma, and allergic forms of arthritis and skin diseases.

Laboratory for Study of Metabolic Diseases — The diseases of metabolism, among which diabetes is the most common, offer many intricate and perplexing problems in medicine. This laboratory is to be devoted to investigation of the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases, especially in relation to certain recently discovered hormones, among which ACTH and cortisone are currently available for research.

Laboratory for Residents and Interns — This general purpose laboratory will be located in the midst of the

several special laboratories mentioned above. Residents and interns will perform clinical tests for patients under the supervision of senior physicians working close at hand in the special laboratories and in the basic science laboratories on the fourth and fifth floors of the Rawson Building nearby. In the course of their training, residents and interns will enter actively into the program of laboratory research.

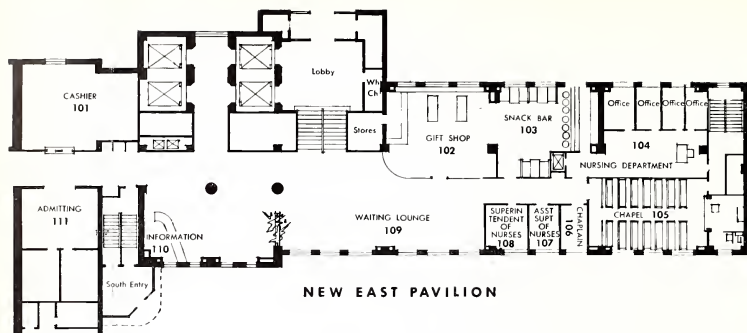
The work of all these laboratories requires close integration of facilities and constant teamwork on the part of the personnel. Efficiency of operation will be considerably increased by having the various units grouped together as provided in the plan.

Nurses' School and Residence

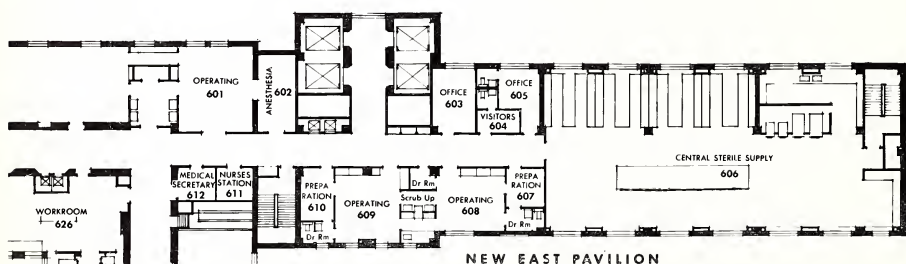
Although the hospital's present nurses' home and school is still in good condition, its condemnation by the city to make room for the Congress Street Superhighway left no alternative but to construct a new building. Moreover, since the present home and school must be vacated by April 1951 prompt action was imperative.

The 16-story structure is to be built on West Harrison Street between Hermitage Avenue and Wood Street. It will accommodate more than 300 students and members of the graduate staff, all of whom will enjoy the advantages of private rooms. Classrooms, teaching laboratories and the library will conform to the highest standards of present-day nursing education. Ample recreational areas and rooms where guests can be entertained will serve to make the nurses' off-duty hours pleasant and congenial. A sun deck on the roof will afford opportunity for enjoy-

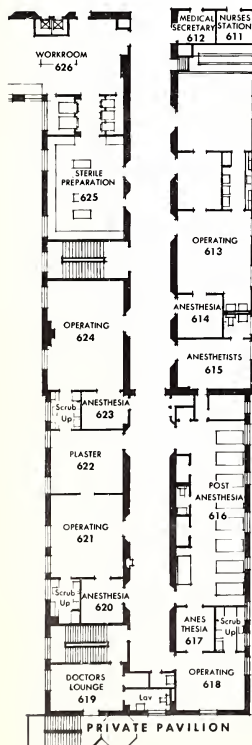
(Continued on page 6)



FIRST FLOOR, EAST PAVILION — This floor will include the new lobby lounge, the admitting office, the chapel and snack bar, and several administrative offices.



SIXTH FLOOR, EAST PAVILION AND PRIVATE PAVILION — These units will be devoted entirely to surgery and, with facilities located elsewhere, will increase from 7 to 10 the number of major operating rooms.



SEVENTH FLOOR, EAST PAVILION — Pediatric facilities will occupy all of this floor. There will be separate wards for medical and surgical patients, an isolation unit for children with infectious diseases and a premature infants' nursery with 19 incubators.

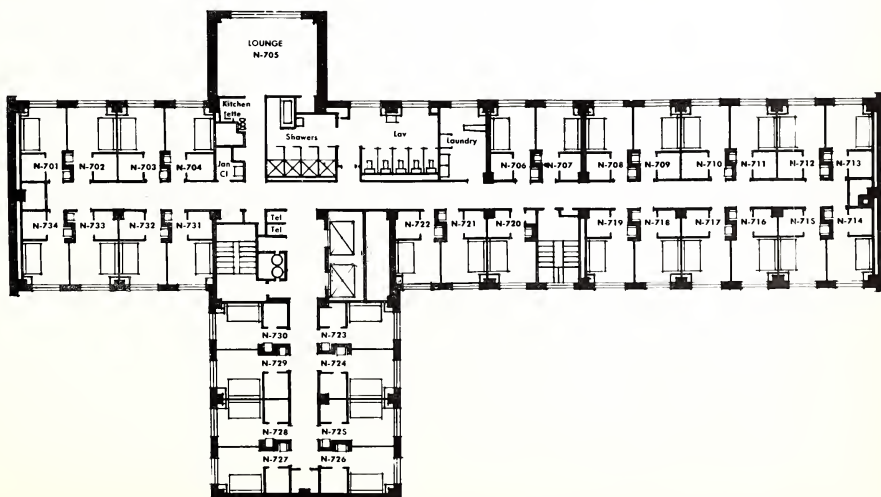


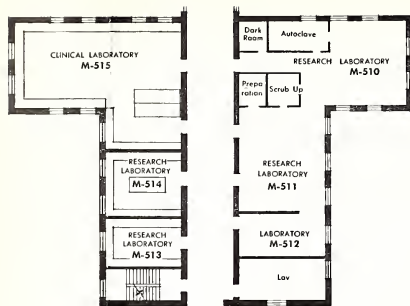
This
writing
shop
offices.



THIRD FLOOR, NURSES' SCHOOL AND RESIDENCE — Administrative offices and educational facilities will be concentrated on this floor of the new 16-story structure. The modern classrooms and laboratories will include all equipment needed for the highest standard of nursing education.

SEVENTH FLOOR, NURSES' SCHOOL AND RESIDENCE—Eleven floors of the nurses' school and residence will be used as living quarters for students and members of the graduate nursing staff, all of whom will have private rooms. This is a typical plan of one of the residential floors.





FIFTH FLOOR, MURDOCK BUILDING —
*Thorough reconstruction of this and other parts
of the existing hospital will permit substantial ex-
pansion of the research and educational programs.*

ment of fresh air and sunshine. A tunnel beneath Harrison Street will provide convenient access to the hospital.

This new building, incorporating the best principles of modern design and construction, offers assurance that the school will continue to attract young women of the highest promise and that the hospital will have the facilities needed for increased enrollment of nurses.

East Pavilion and Service Facilities

Construction of the eight-story East Pavilion and alteration of existing units will increase the hospital's rated capacity to 604 in-patients, exclusive of 54 bassinets. The 154 beds to be added will relieve the present serious overcrowding and will enable the hospital to care for almost 5,000 more patients a year.

The problem of overtaxed surgical facilities and crowded operating schedules also will be solved. The entire sixth floor of the East Pavilion, as well as the adjoining sixth floor of the present Private Pavilion, will be devoted to surgery. The number of major operating rooms is to be increased from seven to ten, and there will be a separate suite for minor surgery so that ambulatory patients will no longer have to enter the major surgery section. In a postanesthesia recovery room, expert care and special equipment will contribute to the safety and comfort of patients immediately following operations.

The seventh floor of the East Pavilion will be given over wholly to pediatrics, enabling the hospital to expand substantially its services to sick, injured and crippled children. There will be a ward for isolation of youngsters with infectious diseases, as well as separate children's wards where medical and surgical patients will be given the

specialized attention best suited for their complete and speedy recovery.

Adolescent patients, for whom special facilities are desirable but seldom available in hospitals today, will have separate accommodations. There will be a play room equipped with television sets, radios, a piano and special devices for strengthening weak muscles through a combination of exercise and play activities. Premature infants from several other hospitals as well as from Presbyterian will be cared for in a separate nursery having 19 incubator cubicles equipped with temperature and humidity controls, as well as piped-in oxygen.

In addition, a new diet kitchen is to be installed in the Link Building, and the cafeteria is to be enlarged to meet the needs of the hospital's growing staff. The main kitchen, the power plant and the laundry also will be made larger in order to serve the increased number of patients.

Public Support Sought

In commenting on the building program, Mr. Dick pointed out that this is the first time in its history that the hospital has sought the aid of the general public in financing capital expansion.

"For 67 years Presbyterian Hospital has given outstanding service to the people of the Chicago area without discrimination as to race, creed or financial condition," Mr. Dick said. "Therefore, we are asking all the people in Chicago and vicinity to support the expansion program."

In announcing on April 16 that the physicians on the hospital's staff had already subscribed \$379,460 to the building fund, Mr. Dick said the campaign was off to a very good start.

"This is 95 percent of the \$400,000 which the medical staff itself established as its share of the \$5,500,000 needed," Mr. Dick said. "The staff and the Medical Gifts Committee deserve the highest commendation for this quick and generous response. Such substantial support by the doctors at the very outset of the campaign indicates that the expansion program is sound, and that it will result in better health protection for the community."

"The Medical Gifts Committee of the fund is led by Drs. James B. Eyerly and R. Kennedy Gilchrist, co-chairmen. It is the only committee which has thus far actively begun its work. Other volunteer committees are now in the process of being organized."

Mr. Philip R. Clarke, past president of the Board of Managers, told the members of the Citizens' Committee that many "extensive and vital additions have been made to the hospital's physical plant during the past decade, and these changes have been accomplished within our existing financial means."

"Nevertheless," Mr. Clarke continued, "none of these improvements, such as reorganization of the maternity department into a more integrated unit, or enlargement of

the x-ray department, did much to alleviate the growing need for additional beds.

"In fact, by bettering Presbyterian's facilities and thus enhancing the demand for its services, these improvements intensified rather than lessened the need for more beds. Year by year the number of those awaiting admission at any given time has grown larger, and doctors have found it increasingly difficult to get their patients into the hospital.

"Finally, with enlargement of the research and educational program some five years ago and realization that this program when fully established would require many additional teaching beds, the Board of Managers became convinced that major expansion of the hospital should be undertaken as soon as post-war availability of materials and a hoped-for moderation in costs would permit."

Medical Staff Approves

Dr. Heyworth N. Sanford, president of the medical staff, said when interviewed that the staff had been consulted during every stage of the planning and that it fully approved the program as adopted.

"No one is in a better position than we physicians to observe and confirm the need for adequate facilities in the hospital," Dr. Sanford said. "The medical staff not only agrees that the need for expansion is acute, but it is unanimous in its endorsement of the program by which the needs are to be met."

Dr. Sanford also indicated that the staff was gratified by the way in which the new units to be constructed had been integrated with existing facilities, as well as by the amount of emphasis the program placed upon increased space and equipment for research.

"The science of medicine is making great and rapid gains and its horizons are constantly growing broader," he said. "In many fields of medicine and surgery we appear to be on the threshold of new and important discoveries, new and more effective techniques. The planned expansion of the hospital's research program offers the assurance that Presbyterian will retain its position as one of the central command posts in the increasingly successful fight against disease and ill health."

Dr. Sanford also commended the attention given in the program to educational and housing facilities for the nursing staff.

"The new nurses' school and residence will be the finest of its kind anywhere," he said. "This is as it should be because our nursing staff — instructors, graduates and students — is not surpassed by that of any other hospital, and deserves the best that can be had."

Fund Raising Program

As this issue of the *Bulletin* went to press, Mr. Snyder issued the following statement regarding the fund-raising program:



Mr. Albert B. Dick, Jr., chairman of the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, who will direct the campaign for \$5,500,000 in public subscriptions.

"This is in no sense to be a 'high pressure campaign.' Instead, the remaining months of this year will be devoted to presenting the enlargement and modernization program to prospective subscribers as an opportunity to make an unusually sound investment — sound not only from the standpoint of personal satisfaction but also in terms of service to the community and to medical science.

"Accordingly, in due time members of the key committees of the building fund will call upon prospective subscribers residing in the metropolitan area to acquaint them with the facts about the expansion program. Only after discussing the program with the committee members will a subscriber be able to appreciate fully its significance and to come to a carefully considered conclusion regarding the extent of his participation in it.

"Many contributors will want to examine the opportunities for establishing memorial units in the greater Presbyterian Hospital. The illustrated memorial brochure which was distributed at the Citizens' Committee meeting contains a full description of the building program, including architects' drawings of the new buildings and detailed floor plans for both the new and the reconstructed units.

"By means of a memorial subscription, specific parts of the enlarged hospital may be dedicated in memory or honor of a relative, friend or business associate. Memorial units may also stand in the contributor's own name as enduring evidence of his interest in the work of the hospital and his concern for the health and well-being of his fellow men. Today, many cherished names of the past live on through their identification with various parts of the present hospital. In like manner, future generations will honor those whose names are to be linked throughout

the years to come with the parts of the hospital soon to be built.

"In the words of the memorial brochure, 'the story of Presbyterian Hospital is in part a story of great names — names such as those of Ross, Senn, Fenger, Billings, Murphy, Bevan, Sippy and many others who won undying recognition not only for what they did themselves but also for the inspiration they gave to others who later rose to eminence in the annals of medical history.

"But names of renowned scientists are not the only ones that loom large in the hospital's long and impressive chronicle. Enshrined in memory as partners with these great physicians are other names — those of lay benefactors such as Goodspeed, Harris, Jones, Murdock, Pike, Sprague and White who saw in the hospital a fitting instrument through which their desire to further the science and art of healing might be given concrete and fruitful expression."

Campaign Committees

The Memorial Gifts Committee is now in the process of being organized, with James B. Forgan as chairman and Philip R. Clarke and R. Douglas Stuart as associate chairmen. Throughout 1950, members of the committee will acquaint subscribers able to make substantial contributions with the opportunities for establishing memorial units in the greater hospital.

The Corporations Committee, of which Ralph A. Bard is chairman, and Douglas R. McLennan, Jr., and Edward F. Wilson are associate chairmen, will begin its activities in May. It will have responsibility for discussing with business managements the significance of the hospital building program to the industrial and commercial enterprises of the city.

Other committees now being organized which will begin work later this spring, and their chairmen, are:

The Rush Alumni Committee, with Drs. Ludvig Hektoen and James B. Herrick as honorary chairmen and Drs. William A. Thomas and Clayton J. Lundy as chairman and associate chairman, respectively.

Also, the Former Interns' and Residents' Committee, Dr. Egbert H. Fell, chairman; the Nurses' Alumnae Committee, Mrs. Esther Harper Gatewood, chairman.

Next fall, through the agency of a large Special Gifts Committee, an opportunity to support the program will be extended to residents of the metropolitan area who have not been seen by members of the other committees.

Franklyn B. Snyder is chairman of the Community Relations Committee and Dr. Vernon C. David heads the Doctors' Advisory Committee. The Rev. Dr. Harold Blake Walker is chairman of the Clerical Advisory Committee.

Reports of progress in the building fund campaign will appear in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Founded in 1883

1753 W. CONGRESS STREET CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS
Telephone SEeley 3-7171

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FRANKLYN B. SNYDER.....	President
PHILIP R. CLARKE.....	Vice-President
R. DOUGLAS STUART.....	Vice-President
SOLOMON A. SMITH.....	Treasurer
ALBERT D. FARWELL.....	Secretary
FRED S. BOOTH.....	Assistant Secretary
A. J. WILSON.....	Assistant Secretary

Ralph A. Bard	Stanley G. Harris
Alfred T. Carton	Edward D. McDougal, Jr.
James D. Cunningham	Donald R. McLennan, Jr.
Albert B. Dick, Jr.	Fred A. Poor
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James B. Forgan	J. Hall Taylor
Alfred E. Hamill	Edward F. Wilson
	Clarence S. Woolman

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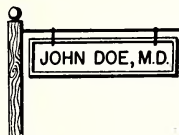
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

JUNE - JULY, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 5

This Issue:



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HOW DOCTORS ARE MADE

IF AN inquiring reporter were to pick ten persons at random and ask them, "What is the function of a hospital?" the ten answers would probably be, "To take care of people when they are sick." Some would probably add, "To care for mothers during childbirth."

Of course, these answers would be right, but they would not be complete. Every good hospital has two additional and equally important functions — the training of physicians and medical research.

Medical education without the hospital is simply unthinkable. For it is there that students and young doctors see disease, treatment and recovery at first hand. It is there that they become seasoned physicians, able to apply for the benefit of their patients and the community the vast store of technical knowledge gained from textbooks and long hours of lectures.

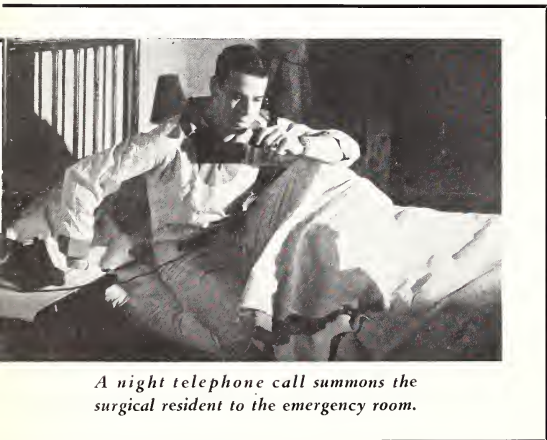
The best medical care today is given in the so-called "teaching hospitals," that is, those affiliated with medical schools. In such hospitals the heads of the various departments are members of the medical school's faculty and are the most highly-skilled experts in their respective fields. These experts organize and supervise the care given in the hospital. When needed they are available for consultation or treatment, regardless of the patient's financial status.

In such hospitals the medical students and the recently graduated interns daily see medicine practiced at its highest level of excellence. This keeps them "on their toes" — literally as well as figuratively. The students learn from the interns, the interns from the residents, the residents from the older attending physicians. Every one puts forth his best efforts, because his work is constantly subjected to the scrutiny of the others. There is abundant opportunity for questioning, discussion and criticism.

In such an atmosphere mediocrity does not thrive. The patients get good care, the young doctors get a thorough medical education and the communities where they establish practice get first-rate physicians.

Presbyterian is a teaching hospital for the undergraduate students of the University of Illinois College of Medicine which has the largest enrollment of any medical school in the United States. All physicians on the hospital's attending staff are members of the college faculty. Presbyterian is also a teaching hospital for graduate students who come to the hospital from other medical schools throughout America. The hospital offers 20 internships, 59 residencies and 6 fellowships.

Although it may truly be said that a physician's education is never complete, the hospital is the culminating point in the formal process of medical education. Before the medical student begins this final stage of his academic training, however, he has already gone to school longer than most college graduates.



A night telephone call summons the surgical resident to the emergency room.

Today nearly all approved medical schools require at least three years of premedical college training, and some require four. More than half of the students now entering medical school have bachelors' degrees. Many attend college for five years and obtain a master's degree. A small number come to medical school with a Ph.D. degree, which usually represents seven years of collegiate work.

After entrance in medical school, four years of study are required before the M.D. degree is granted. But this is not the end. Thirty states require a year of intern training in a hospital before a doctor can be licensed to practice. Many young doctors serve an internship period of a year and a half or two years. And many, probably a little more than one-fourth of them, go on to a period of resident training which ordinarily lasts three or four years.

Thus, the process of becoming a doctor involves a period of higher education of from eight — but more often nine — to 14 or more years. No other profession requires so extended a term of formal training.

The first two years of the medical school curriculum are devoted to thorough instruction in the basic medical sciences, anatomy, biochemistry, physiology.

During the first year, attention is centered on the normal human organism — how it is constructed, how it functions, what its component parts look like both to the unaided eye and through the microscope.

In the second year, the student begins to study diseases and abnormal function. He learns how sickness affects the various parts of the body and gets his first lessons in physical diagnosis. He studies the causes of diseases and attains a familiarity with the world of the micro-organisms and their relationship to human beings. He learns which drugs and other therapeutic agents are useful in treatment of illnesses and how they are administered. He spends a great deal of time in the chemistry, bacteriology and pathology laboratories. The more he learns the more he realizes how little he actually knows, and he lives in dread of the year-end examinations. His study lamp burns far into the night, and week-end pleasures are not for him.

So far, what he has learned has been gained largely from textbooks, lectures and laboratory practice. Now, in his third year, he enters the hospital as a junior clinical clerk and begins to learn from observation of patients. Under careful supervision of medical staff members he starts gaining experience in examination, diagnosis and treatment. This first-hand contact with patients enables him to correlate and apply the wide range of subjects studied in his first two years.

In his fourth year, as a senior clinical clerk, the student still works under supervision, but is allowed somewhat more latitude.

A considerable part of the time during the third and fourth years is spent on assigned duty in the hospital's various specialty services, chiefly internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, but also radiology, orthopedics, neurology, ophthalmology, ear, nose and throat and other specialties.

At ward rounds and conferences, the student learns to "present" patients or "case" histories to his fellow-students and members of the medical staff. He gives a full account of his examination of the patient, indicates the results of the laboratory tests he has performed and announces his diagnosis. In the ensuing discussion any omissions or mistakes he has made in his "working up" of the patient are brought to light. His diagnosis and recommendations for treatment are either confirmed on the basis of the information at hand or shown to be wrong. No procedure could be better designed to encourage accuracy, thoroughness and considered judgment — all indispensable attributes of the physician

SURGICAL CLERKSHIP SCHEDULE - PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

SPRING QUARTER — 1950

SENIOR CLERKSHIP

March 27 - June 15

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8 - 9	Dispensary, Ward Rounds, Operations	Dispensary, Ward Rounds, Operations	Ward Rounds, Operations	Surgical Anatomy Anatomy Room 7th Fl. Senn	Dispensary, Ward Rounds, Operations	U. of Illinois
9 - 10						Neuro-surgical Lecture 5th Fl. Sem. Rm.
10 - 11						Surgical Seminar
11 - 11:30						Surgical Conference
11:30 - 12	LUNCH	Surgery Lectures County Hospital Surgical Amphitheater	LUNCH		LUNCH	North Amphitheater
12 - 1	Basic Science Seminar North Amphitheater	LUNCH	Clinico- Pathological Conference North Amphitheater	LUNCH	Surgery Lecture North Amphitheater	
1 - 2	Surgical Pathology 5th Fl. Rawson	Surgical Pathology 5th Fl. Rawson	Surgical Pathology 5th Fl. Rawson	Surgical Pathology 5th Fl. Rawson	Surgical Pathology 5th Fl. Rawson	
2 - 3	Throat, Nose and Ear Dispensary 2nd Fl. Senn	X-ray Seminar Rm. 208 - Rawson	Throat, Nose and Ear Dispensary 2nd Fl. Senn	Ward Work	Orthopedics 6th Fl. Hospital	
3 - 4						
4 - 5	University of Illinois	University of Illinois	University of Illinois	University of Illinois	University of Illinois	

STUDENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR EMERGENCY AND NIGHT WORK

To give an idea of how the third- and fourth-year students spend their time at Presbyterian, the senior surgical schedule for the spring quarter of 1950 is reproduced above. The schedule for junior surgical clerks follows the same pattern, with some variations. Besides the succession of ward and clinic assignments, lectures, seminars and conferences, students are required periodically to be on 24-hour call for emergency and night work.

After receiving the coveted M.D. degree at the end of the fourth year, the period of internship begins. There is a good deal of competition for the internships offered by the

better hospitals and, later, for the available residencies. Applicants are judged on the basis of the records they have established as undergraduates. In 1950, 799 approved hospitals offered 9,398 internships and 1,079 hospitals offered 18,669 residencies.

Most internships are of the kind known as "rotating," that is, they include supervised experience for a specified period in each of the chief branches of medicine — internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and their related subspecialties, together with experience in laboratory and radiologic diagnosis.

There are also "mixed" and "straight" internships. The former gives experience in two or more of the subjects just enumerated, but not in all of them. The straight internship includes work in a single department of the hospital, sometimes with limited opportunity for training in a related subspecialty.

Presbyterian Hospital offers both rotating and straight internships.

After a year or two of internship and successful completion of the comprehensive examination given by the State Board of Medical Examiners, doctors are qualified to establish their own practice, and many of them do so, usually as general practitioners.

From one-fourth to one-third of them, however, continue their hospital training in order to qualify for a certificate from one of the 19 specialty boards. As a general rule these boards require three years of training in an approved hospital beyond the internship period. Such training usually involves a residency, but service as an instructor or research fellow may sometimes be used to fulfill the requirement. In addition, the applicant, in most instances, must have spent at least two years in actual practice restricted to the specialty in which he is seeking certification.

Doctors who have gone this far with their education fall into two categories. Some choose to follow an academic career, devoting their attention primarily to teaching and research in a medical school or research center. The others begin the practice of their specialties in offices of their own, or in some group clinic or medical center.

Doctors who select the former path ordinarily undergo an additional two- to five-year period of disciplinary training under the supervision of leading authorities in their field. Those who choose practice, however, must also keep abreast of new scientific developments, and this involves constant study during all the years of their professional career.

At Presbyterian Hospital, clinical, educational and research activities have always been closely integrated. This integration is fully reflected in the program of expansion and modernization on which the hospital has embarked. Not only will accommodations for patients be substantially increased, but facilities for both undergraduate and graduate training will be augmented.

Presbyterian is a key unit of the West Side Medical Center, which is to be the largest of its kind in the world. By enlarging its clinical, educational and research facilities now, Presbyterian not only keeps faith with its 67-year tradition of unexcelled hospital service but equips itself for the important role it is to play in Chicago's great center of healing and medical education.

Reprint of Article in Collier's

Enclosed with this bulletin is a reprint of an article which appeared in the June 3 issue of *Collier's* under the

title "Can Humans Be Rebuilt? A Progress Report." The author, Henry LaCossitt, describes a phase of the "Quiet research at Chicago's Presbyterian Hospital" which "points to a new era in health."

It is suggested that readers of the bulletin invite their friends to read this *Collier's* article which gives further evidence of the contributions Presbyterian Hospital is making to medical research and practice.

Campaign Committees

Members of the Board of Managers are serving actively on the Memorial Gifts Committee and the Corporations Committee. Chairman James B. Forgan reports that his committee also includes: Hugo A. Anderson, George E. Barnes, John S. Broeksmit, Ralph C. Brown, M.D., Stuyvesant Butler, M.D., Thomas G. Cassady, Ralph Chapman, John L. Clarkson, Vernon C. David, M.D., Robert A. Gardner, Robert H. Herbst, M.D., William G. Hibbs, M.D.

Also, Ernest E. Irons, M.D., Herman L. Kretschmer, M.D., David Levinger, Anthony L. Michel, Franklin L. Miller, Gilbert H. Scribner, Sr., Edward Byron Smith, Leonard P. Spacek, E. Hall Taylor, Samuel Taylor III, M.D., L. S. Wescoat, Albert D. Williams, and John P. Wilson, Jr.

Following its first meeting, June 8, the Corporations Committee is making advance approaches to a selected list of leading industrial, business and financial companies in Greater Chicago. Chairman Ralph A. Bard announces that his committee, which is still being expanded, also includes: Hugo A. Anderson, Lester Armour, William McCormick Blair, James Cathcart, Kent Chandler, Ralph Chapman, Paul C. Clovis, Percy B. Eckhart, Charles Y. Freeman, Kenneth Henderson.

Also, Roy C. Ingersoll, Earl Kribben, L. E. Leverone, Foster G. McGaw, James F. Oates, Jr., Guy Reed, Gilbert H. Scribner, Sr., E. Hall Taylor, Chester D. Tripp, Louis Ware, Rawleigh Warner and General Robert E. Wood.

At the annual meeting of the hospital, Albert B. Dick, Jr., General Chairman of the Fund announced that Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, President of the Woman's Board, has accepted the chairmanship of a Special Gifts Committee which will be organized during the next three months in preparation for active work in October and November.

The total of subscriptions reported by the Medical Gifts Committee has now reached \$391,002.50 or 98 percent of its \$400,000 objective.

The Nurses' Alumnae Committee has sent a letter to all graduates of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, inviting their subscriptions to the Fund and announcing that these subscriptions will be combined to construct and furnish the Graduate Nurses' Lounge and the Alumnae Office on the Second Floor of the New Nurses' School and Residence. Early replies indicate a great deal of interest.



Student nurses placed the first rivet in the framework for the new school and residence while C. S. Woolman, Ch. Bldg. Comm., Dr. F. B. Snyder, Dr. H. N. Sanford, A. B. Dick, Jr., A. E. Hamill, Hubert Burnham, R. C. Wieboldt, L. D. Reid, Miss Bess Hawver, Mrs. A. K. Ingalls, Mrs. C. E. Shorey, Mrs. S. A. Pope, Mrs. G. B. Wheeler, Miss Lydia Gihring, and Mrs. C. B. McNeill looked on.

Nurses' Class Rooms Dedicated

Mr. John M. Simpson, member of the Board of Managers, is dedicating two large class rooms on the third floor of the new Nurses School and Residence in memory of his father the late James Simpson. The \$78,000 contribution to build and equip these important units was announced on June 29 by James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Memorial Gifts Committee.

First Family Subscription

The laboratory for medical residents and the radio-active isotopes room in the enlarged Presbyterian Hospital will be established by a contribution made by Mr. and Mrs. Percy B. Eckhart and Mr. Eckhart's two sisters, Mrs. Hazel Eckhart Wilson and Mrs. Dorothy Eckhart Williams.

The two units will stand in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard A. Eckhart, parents of Mr. Eckhart and his sisters.

In making this announcement on June 8, Mr. Forgan said, "This generous contribution is the first memorial gift by a family to the fund. It is a demonstration of the highest type of civic responsibility, and may well serve as an example to individuals and other families who are now considering this method of establishing useful, living memorials to perpetuate the names of cherished relatives or friends."

Mrs. Albert B. Dick, Jr. has accepted the co-chairmanship of the Special Gifts Committee, Mrs. Ingalls, Chairman, announced this week. These two committee leaders are now engaged in the appointing of divisional associate chairmen.

In and About the School

Spring was more than a season in the School of Nursing. It was graduation with parties and presents. Organdy time for spring concert and dance. Time to test that new swim suit. It was pat-on-the-back time, too!

And the first "pat" came from the Medical Staff when they honored the graduating class at a luncheon given April 19th. This was a BIG day for the 54 seniors — next in importance to graduation itself. This was the day of scholarship awards!

A few of the seniors wore their new "whites." They had completed their clinical training and were already on duty in the hospital. Others came in bright prints or smart suits to match the party mood of the tables and menu.

When the last bite of desert disappeared, attention turned to the speakers table where Dr. Sanford presided. Dr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president of the Board of Managers spoke briefly to the class, and then the medical staff made their awards.



A \$50 bond was presented by the Medical Staff to four members of the graduating class who had outstanding records in scholarship, obstetrics, pediatrics and the operating room. These awards went to (left to right): Donna Rikausrud, Eau Clair, Wis., Marjorie VanHyuing, Fort Madison, Ia., Ruth Redmann, 10529 S. Artesian St., and Jeralyn Ely, Three Rivers, Mich.

Graduation at Fourth Presbyterian Church climaxed the week of parties and teas given for the class. It was also the occasion on which the Woman's Board made its award to the students selected as the best all-around nurses.

Catherine Ferris and Ruth Block were chosen for this highest tribute. And to each Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, president of the Board, presented a \$100 check.

For their class gift, the graduates purchased a long-playing record attachment for the radio-phonograph in the main lounge, and a new Emerson radio-phonograph for their roof lounge. Music! Music! Music!

The Student Faculty Government Association sent its new president, Miss Cynthia Ribbeck, to the Biannual Convention of American Nurses Association in San Francisco May 8th - 12th. There were special sessions arranged for students at which the newest programs in student government and recreational activities were presented. Other meetings offered an opportunity to exchange ideas and discuss particular problems of their own school.

Miss Ribbeck traveled to the Coast with Mrs. Carrie B. McNeill, Associate Director of the school, and Mrs. Madelon Reeves, Nursing Arts Instructor, who represented the faculty at the convention.



The student nurses gave their Spring Formal in the Stevens Hotel on May 20. About 20 of the girls brought bright bolts of organdy and swiss to the roof lounge of their residence. They worked out a schedule for the two sewing machines, commanded all available cutting space, and set about the task of creating their own formal between classes and floor duty.

Nearly 200 attended the dance. There were members of the staff, interns and residents, faculty members, and graduate and student nurses at the party . . . all enjoying a night out together.

They Sing Too!

Twenty-two student nurses form the Florence Nightingale chorus at Presbyterian Hospital. Under the direction of Mrs. Estelle Roberts Schubert, they devote one evening a week to group singing. And twice a year they give a concert.

Their Spring Concert was held on May 25 in the school auditorium. Opening with the selection "Seek Ye the Lord" the program moved along smoothly to include every mood

and taste in music. The selected readings by Miss Martha Koehe, and a clarinet solo by Miss Gwen Wight, as well as vocal solos by Isabelle Todd and Koni Propst helped to provide a well rounded evening of entertainment, ending with "The Lilacs are in Bloom." In their pastel formals the chorus itself looked very much like a spring bouquet.

After the concert Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, President of the Woman's Board, and Mrs. S. Austin Pope, Chairman of the Nursing Committee of the Board, invited the chorus to a swimming party at the Ingalls residence in River Forest.

A week later the girls enjoyed an afternoon of swimming in the private pool, and a picnic on the patio.

Honors and Awards

Dr. Vernon C. David received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Michigan on June 16th. He was similarly honored by Northwestern University two years ago.

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association held in Boston, June 19 - 23, Miss Caroline Riechers was elected as Secretary. There were 260 delegates at the convention representing a membership of 833 Medical Librarians and Libraries.

The Keyes Memorial Medal was presented to Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer by the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at a recent meeting in Hershey, Pa. Dr. Norris J. Heckel, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, was also there.

At a meeting of the Western Section of the American Urological Association held in Yosemite, Calif. in May, Dr. James W. Merricks, Dr. Robert H. Herbst, and Dr. Charles G. Farnum, Jr. participated in an exhibit.

Their subject was "Infections of the Prostate and Seminal Vesicles" and the exhibit won Honorable Mention.

More than 1,200 urologists attended the 45th annual meeting of the American Urological Association held in Washington, D. C. in May.

Dr. James W. Merricks presented the exhibit on the "Construction of an Artificial Bladder in Urethra," and won first prize in the division of New Procedures.

The operation which was developed by Dr. Merricks, Dr. R. K. Gilchrist, Dr. Howard Hamlin and Dr. I. T. Reiger, constructs an artificial bladder from the colon for patients whose bladders must be removed.

Former Staff Member Dies

Final tribute was paid to the late Dr. J. Clarence Webster who died last March in Shediac, New Brunswick, Canada at the age of 87. He was a member of the Staff until his retirement in 1924 at which time he returned to Canada to do historical research for the Canadian Government.

He came here in 1900 from McGill University where he had done outstanding research on Placenta. He is perhaps best known for his textbook on obstetrics and gynecology; his round ligament operation; the Webster Axis traction forceps; the technic of asepsis; and the mouth piece and head mask for the operating room, both of which he introduced to Presbyterian Hospital.



That's Dr. Richard Mossey who sparked the show "Presbyterian Confidential" when former Interns and Residents held their annual reunion here on June 6. His sideline of magic was crammed full of surprises for the 200 M.D.s present and it took Miss Ruth Block, graduate nurse, and Dr. Jack Berger to keep track of all lost and found items for the act.

The House Staff authored and cast the two hour entertainment with some remarkable talent. There was Dr. Gordon Curry's organ music and Dr. James Hines' fine tenor, and the choreography of a quartet composed of Drs. Blanch, Brown, Hines and Smith.

Skits and stunts brought Drs. Rosso, Stika, Jaeger, Dammers, and Day into the limelight. But the best lines of the evening came from the Toastmaster, Dr. Clifford G. Grullee.



After the Reunion Luncheon in the nurses' residence Dr. A. F. Clements, Evansville, Ind., Dr. O. D. Mulliken, Elgin, and Dr. W. G. Hibbs, Medical Director of Presbyterian Hospital, swapped bits of class news (Class of 1919) before returning to the hospital for the afternoon program.

Dr. Edwin M. Miller had arranged a full day of clinical sessions for the returning interns and residents to acquaint the men and the Staff with the extensive research work now going on in the hospital.

Clinical discussions were conducted by members of the Staff and Dr. John Waugh, Mayo Clinic, who read his paper on "Pathologic Studies Relative to the Routine Use of Total Gastrectomy in Carcinoma of the Stomach."

A tour of the research laboratories concluded the day's program, and the 200 M.D.s moved on to the Congress Hotel for dinner and the "Confidential" entertainment arranged by Dr. E. H. Fell, Dr. F. A. dePeyster, and Dr. E. M. Miller, the three-man committee in charge of all the work and worry connected with the Annual Reunion.

Mr. David A. Quirk served the Hospital as Room Clerk from 1912 until his retirement in July, 1949. Thousands of patients who remember him will regret to learn of his death June 3.

Medical Staff News

The program of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology held in Philadelphia, April 18-21, included five papers prepared by members.

Dr. Gordon Vawter presented the paper on "Influence of Fractions of Chick Embryonic Extracts Upon Proliferation of Chick Fibroblasts." He collaborated with Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Dr. George M. Hass, and Helen Bosca.

"Study of Fibro-Elastic Intimal Arteriosclerosis Following Hypothermal Medial Degeneration of Young and Old Rabbits" was presented by Dr. C. Bruce Taylor in collaboration with Dr. George Hass and Dr. David Baldwin.

The paper prepared by Dr. Hass, Dr. Armin Schick and Dr. Charles A. Ashley was the "Comparison of Physico-Chemical Properties of Isolated Skeletal and Cardiac Myofibrils." Dr. Ashley read it.

Dr. Taylor, Dr. Hass and Dr. Vawter prepared the paper which Dr. Taylor read on "Quantitative Relations Between Acute Hepatic Necrosis and Survival in Rabbits."

And Dr. Taylor also read the paper on "Effect of Dietary Cholesterol on Hepatic Cholesterol Synthesis," which he and Dr. Hass had prepared.

Dr. Alma Hiller, Department of Biochemistry, also attended the convention. And at the same time Dr. Robert Ehrlich and Dr. Robert Meyer, residents in surgery, were also in the East. The group visited the Medical Centers in New York and Philadelphia, and the Laboratories doing work similar or applicable to the work they are now doing at Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Eugene F. Traut and Dr. Edwin Irons both read papers at the Illinois State Medical Society, Postgraduate Conference for the Fourth Councilor District held in Peoria on April 20.

Dr. Traut's paper was "Arthritis: Current Treatment." Dr. Irons read a paper on "Treatment of Infectious Diseases: The Newer Antibiotics."

"Newer Concepts in the Treatment of Carcinoma" was the title of a paper prepared by Dr. Danely P. Slaughter for the April meeting of the North Shore Branch of the Chicago Medical Society.

"Carpal Injuries" was the title of the paper read by Dr. Kellogg Speed before the American Association of Railway Surgeons in Chicago. He also spoke to the Lake Forest Nurses' Association on the subject of "Fractures" using a motion picture exhibit with his talk.

Dr. Norris J. Heckel presented three papers for the Post Graduate Course in Endocrinology of the American College of Physicians. His subjects were "Diagnosis and Treatment of Male Infertility"; "Endocrinology Therapy" and "The Evaluation of Sex Hormones in the Treatment of Male Sterility." He also presented another paper on the "Causes and Treatment of Hematuria" before the Stock Yards Branch of the Chicago Medical Society on May 18th.

Dr. John H. Olwin attended the American Surgical Association meeting in Colorado Springs where he presented a paper on "A C Globulin Levels in Thromboembolism."

And at the meeting of the Tenth Councilor District, Belleville, Dr. Norris J. Heckel presented his paper on "Hematuria."

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Founded in 1883

1753 W. CONGRESS STREET CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS
Telephone SEeley 3-7171

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
DOROTHY VANDAWORKER, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

* * *

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 6

This Issue:



PRESBYTERIAN MEN IN PROFILE

THREE LEADERS in organized medicine today are Dr. Ernest E. Irons, Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer and Dr. Roscoe L. Sensenich, Past-Presidents of the American Medical Association. Dr. Irons and Dr. Kretschmer are Staff members of Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. Sensenich interned here, succeeding Dr. Irons on the surgical service of Dr. D. W. Graham.

In a sense they are all *Rush* men. Dr. Sensenich and Dr. Irons are Rush graduates and Dr. Irons and Dr. Kretschmer served on the Rush faculty for 40 years.

They have been practicing medicine for nearly half a century, contributing much to progress in the profession through their teaching, investigation and scientific writing.

Dr. Ernest E. Irons received his M.D. in 1903 from Rush Medical College, and Ph.D. in 1912 from the University of Chicago. In 1902 he became Assistant in Bacteriology at the University of Chicago. He interned at the Presbyterian Hospital and became a member of the Staff and the Rush faculty in 1906. At Rush in 1923, he followed Dr. Billings as Dean of the Faculty and Dr. Dodson as Dean of Students.

Today he is Consulting Physician at Presbyterian Hospital, President of the Rush Board of Trustees, and Clinical Professor Emeritus in the University of Illinois Medical School. Dr. Irons is President of the Board of

From left—Dr. R. L. Sensenich, Dr. Ernest E. Irons and Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer

Directors of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. And he has served as President of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, the American College of Physicians, the American Association for the Study and Control of Rheumatic Diseases and the Society of Medical History of Chicago.

For several years Dr. Irons was a Trustee of the American Medical Association, and also served as Secretary of the Board. He was made President-Elect in 1948, and his duties as an AMA president included speaking at various scientific meetings, councils and conventions. Dr. Irons made some 80 such speeches as President-Elect and President.

And his duties as delegate, committeeman, and president of scientific organizations took him outside the continental United States to speak or share in the development of medical problems. Dr. Irons also has had tours of duty on the National Research Council, and as a member of the Federal Medical Advisory Council of the Federal Security Administration.

And many honors have come to him. The Annual Nu Sigma Nu lectureship at Rush and the University of Chicago was named for him, and the Gold-Headed Cane Award was presented to him by the University of California School of Medicine.

His library is a key to the interests of Dr. Irons. There are rare medical books including some published in the 16th and 17th centuries. His interest in horticulture explains his lovely garden where rows and rows of gladiolas mingle with the cabbages and carrots and where the first pears are now ripening on a thorn tree.

It was an interest in portraiture that prompted Dr. Irons to study the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The nature of the artist's death led him into pathological research and thence to the scientific writings of Theophile Bonet. His findings were published recently in two monographs entitled, "The Last Illness of Sir Joshua Reynolds" and "Theophile Bonet, His Influence on the Science and Practice of Medicine."

Mutual interests have brought Dr. Irons and Dr. Sensenich together since their student days. Both men serve on planning boards for tuberculosis sanitariums.

Together they participated in the organization of the World Medical Association in Paris in 1947, and in preparing an educational program for medical officers of the U. S. Army serving in Occupied Germany, and were members of a medical mission to Japan organized in 1948 at the request of General Douglas MacArthur.

Dr. Roscoe L. Sensenich received his M.D. from Rush in 1905. He spent a year as intern at Presbyterian Hospital and another year at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago.

He is now a member of the Staff of Memorial Hospital, South Bend, and is President of the Board of Managers of St. Joseph County Tuberculosis Hospital and the South Bend Medical Foundation.

He preceded Dr. Irons as President of the American Medical Association, and had previously served on its Board of Trustees and later as Chairman of the Board. He has been President of the Indiana State Medical Association, St. Joseph County Medical Society and the Indiana State Tuberculosis Association and during the first World War served as Major in the Medical Corps.

In World War II Dr. Sensenich was a member of the Advisory Committee to Selective Service, and a member of the Federal Government Committee on Allocation of Medical Personnel. Recently he was appointed to the Council on Emergency Medical Service which meets in Boston this month.

For ten years he was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Division of Services for Crippled Children, Indiana State Department of Public Welfare, and holds membership in the Central Society for Clinical Research, the National Research Council, the Society of International Medicine, and the Chicago Institute of Medicine.

Dr. Sensenich claims medicine as a hobby. He has no collections. Long ago he sold the summer home, and hasn't played golf in years. As for photography, he has no interest there, either. But he took along three cameras on his last trip to Europe.

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer graduated from Northwestern University in 1900. He joined the Rush faculty and the Hospital Staff in 1907. Today he is Consulting Urologist at Presbyterian Hospital, and Professor Emeritus of the School of Medicine, University of Illinois.

The American Medical Association elected him president in 1944 after he had served ten years as treasurer of the Association, and one year as chairman of the Section on Urology.

He has also been president of the Chicago Medical Society, American Board of Urologists, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, Clinical Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, American Urological Society and the Chicago Urological Society.

In the Institute of Medicine, Chicago, he is a Past-President and a member of the Board of Governors. And he holds membership in the Illinois State Medical Society; Western Surgical Society; International Society of Urologists; Chicago Pathological Society; American Radium Society, and served a tour on the National Research Council.

Dr. Kretschmer was appointed to the Board of Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library and to the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Urology. Recently he received the coveted Keyes Medal awarded annually by the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons for outstanding contributions in urology. And the French Government decorated him with the Legion of Honor in 1949. From Marquette and Northwestern Universities he received the Doctor of Science degree. Since Dr. Kretschmer began to practice in 1904 he has published an average of six scientific articles a year.

For diversion he plays golf and bridge or works on one of his collections, which include stamps, limited editions and trivets. The trivets line the kitchen walls of his summer home in Klinger Lake, Mich. And his paper weight collection is now on exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute.

Dr. Kretschmer, Dr. Irons and Dr. Sensenich, have contributed generously toward the advancement of medicine. In their leadership Presbyterian Hospital takes pride.

Back row, L. to R.: Dr. Hart Beyer, Pittsville, Wis.; Mrs. E. F. LaForce; Mrs. P. T. Bohan; C. L. Abbott, Oakland, Calif.; (Front row) Dr. P. T. Bohan, Kansas City, Mo.; E. F. LaForce, Burlington, Ia.; and Dr. Henry H. Kleinpaul, Prairie du Chien, Wis., were here for the Rush Reunion of the Class of 1900.

Their Hospital tour included 39 Laboratories housed in the Rush College building. They saw the artificial kidney mechanism, and heard a brief explanation of the many other problems of investigation.





Executive Housekeeper Mrs. Marguerite V. Cowan, went to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. on July 31st for a one-week brush-up course in administrative housekeeping. She was one of six women selected by the National Executive Housekeepers Association for this scholarship.

Their program covered the problems of administrative housekeeping which range from personnel to purchasing.

Demonstrations, lectures and color films placed special emphasis on training maids; refinishing furniture; selecting carpeting and linens; and the care of floors.

Mrs. Cowan, with her staff of maids and housemen, has been keeping Presbyterian Hospital, its nurses' residence, and nine houses for employes neat and clean for more than four years. She takes an active part in the Chicago chapter of the National Executive Housekeeper's Association, and was a delegate in June to their 12th National Conference in Washington, D. C.



Mr. Frank Mahr, Building Superintendent, retired last month after 41 years of continuous service to the Hospital. He came here in 1909 and was made Chief Engineer in 1912.

Since 1944 his responsibilities as Building Superintendent

included service, maintenance and remodeling of Hospital properties.

Quiet, easy-going Mr. Mahr disposed of such problems as lighting and heating the Hospital, keeping leaky pipes repaired, and motors in good order, and occasionally switching plumbing, wires and partitions to accommodate new equipment. He's made changes at some time in every department of the Hospital.

On his last day here employes dropped by his office to share coffee and cake with him and to present their gift of a television set.

Memorial Gifts

Recent gifts received by the Hospital for the Dr. L. C. Gatewood Fund were from:

Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Anthony
Miss Alma Forrester
Dr. George M. Hass
Mr. Charles W. Jones
Dr. & Mrs. Edwin P. Jordan

Dr. A. H. Klawans
Dr. John D. MacCarthy
Dr. Mary Ray Moulding
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Wieboldt
Dr. Willard L. Wood

Gifts in memory of Mrs. Armin F. Schick were sent by:
Dr. George M. Hass
Dr. & Mrs. C. Bruce Taylor

Members of the Pathology Laboratory

Other gifts were from Mrs. William Sherman Hay in memory of Mrs. Martha H. MacLeish, and from Dr. William G. Hibbs in memory of Mr. Rudolph J. Vedovell.

The Woman's Board received memorial gifts for:

Mrs. Aldrich
Mrs. W. G. Botter
Mrs. H. H. Coffee
Mrs. Fred Y. Coffin
Miss Mary Collieran
Mr. Jackson K. Dering
Mrs. Sherman T. Edwards
Mrs. Edwin H. Ehrman
Mr. Stanley D. Fairclough
Mrs. Wentworth Field
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Mrs. Ellen J. Kinsella

Mrs. Howard W. Kirk
Mrs. Leech
Mrs. Ella C. Morgan
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When memorial gifts are made to the Hospital your check should be made to The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago, 1753 W. Congress Street, Chicago 12, Illinois. Gifts through the Woman's Board should be sent to Mrs. Anthony Michel, 1170 Oakley Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

Mr. Philip Seeskin came here July 10th from the Veterans Administration Hospital, Dearborn, Mich., to fill the position of Building Superintendent. He's a graduate of the University of Cincinnati with a degree in electrical engineering, and served two years in the Navy before going to Michigan in 1946. The Seeskins and their three children live at 930 Belwood Ave., Belwood, Ill.



Miss Patricia Taif of our Nursing Department received the first Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing conferred by the University of Illinois in June.

As a member of our 1949 graduating class she received a Medical Staff Award for outstanding scholarship. Miss Taif also holds a Bachelor of Philosophy degree.



MEDICAL STAFF NEWS

At the 99th Annual Session of the American Medical Association held in San Francisco this year eight Staff members and one resident from Presbyterian Hospital participated in scientific discussions and exhibits.

Radio networks carried the opening program of the Session which included the address by Retiring President Dr. Ernest E. Irons, entitled "Progress Report on American Medicine."

The Certificate of Merit was awarded the scientific exhibit on "Constructing a Substitute Bladder and Urethra." Presentation was made by Dr. R. K. Gilchrist. This new technique was developed here by Dr. Gilchrist, Dr. James W. Merricks, Dr. Howard H. Hamlin, and Dr. I. T. Reiger.

The exhibit and presentation previously received first prize from the American Urological Association.

Dr. James H. Mitchell was invited to deliver The Distinguished Lecture in Dermatology and was presented the bronze plaque in recognition of this honor. His address was on "Ringworm of the Hands and Feet."

Dr. Mitchell is a graduate of Rush (1913). He interned at Presbyterian Hospital and has been a Staff member for 37 years. Twice he has served as president of the Chicago Dermatology Society and has contributed much in scientific writing and research.

A Round Table on Fractures of the Extremities was conducted by Dr. Kellogg Speed. One of the scientific exhibits used in connection with this discussion was "Fractures of the Humerus" presented by Dr. Carl Davis, Jr.

"Uses and Limitations of Steroids in the Treatment of Advanced Carcinoma of the Breast" was a presentation made by Dr. Samuel G. Taylor III in collaboration with Dr. Danely P. Slaughter (with Dr. Roger S. Morris, Jr. and Dr. L. Walter Fix of the University of Illinois). They also used a scientific exhibit.

The one-day course in the Clinical Use of ACTH and Cortisone held on August 2 in the auditorium of the nurses' residence drew an attendance of nearly 300 doctors from Chicago and vicinity. Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr. presided.

This one-day course covered basic physiology of the adrenal; dosage schedules; complications; clinical contraindications; therapeutic results thus far achieved in the arthritides, the collagen diseases, including rheumatic fever and lupus erythematosus; allergic diseases of the skin; neoplastic disease; non-bacterial inflammatory conditions of the eye.

The clinical presentations of case material were made by Dr. Evan M. Barton, Dr. R. Gordon Brown, Dr. Justin Donegan, Dr. John M. Dorsey, Dr. Edwin N. Irons, Dr. Vernon M. Leech, Dr. Clayton J. Lundy, Dr. J. H. Mitchell, Dr. Bertram G. Nelson, Dr. Heyworth N. Sanford, Dr. Francis Seneat, Dr. Samuel G. Taylor, III, Dr. Frank V. Theis, Dr. Ralph W. Trimmer, and Dr. Willard L. Wood. Dr. J. H. Mitchell, Dr. S. H. Armstrong, and Dr. George M. Hass conducted the clinico-pathological conference.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Founded in 1883

1753 W. CONGRESS STREET

CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

Telephone SEeley 3-7171

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
DOROTHY VANDAWORKER, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

* * *

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

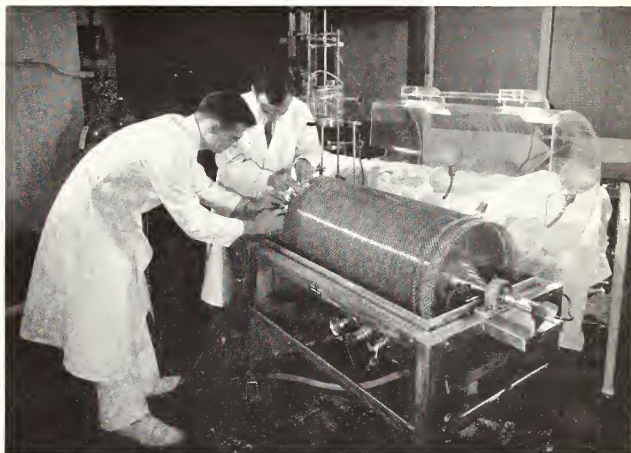
OCTOBER, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 7

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Inspecting the artificial kidney before treating a patient with it.

THE ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY

AN ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY, the first in any Chicago hospital, is now being used at Presbyterian to treat patients with kidney failure and tide them over the critical stage of their sickness.

It is believed that the procedure will save or prolong the lives of many persons with kidney disease who do not respond to other forms of therapy. It is also beneficial in the treatment of other conditions, including congestive heart failure, and in the removal of various external toxins from the blood.

The device, shown in the photograph above, looks somewhat like a washing machine. It takes blood from the patient, filters out the harmful by-products of metabolism, and returns the purified blood to the body.

Thus, the accumulated impurities are removed and the diseased kidneys are given a rest. One treatment, which lasts six hours, is usually enough to carry a patient who has no kidney function for at least a week. If he is not better by this time, the procedure can be repeated.

The improvement thus brought about in seriously ill patients is often quite dramatic. The procedure itself involves no unusual risk and almost no discomfort to the

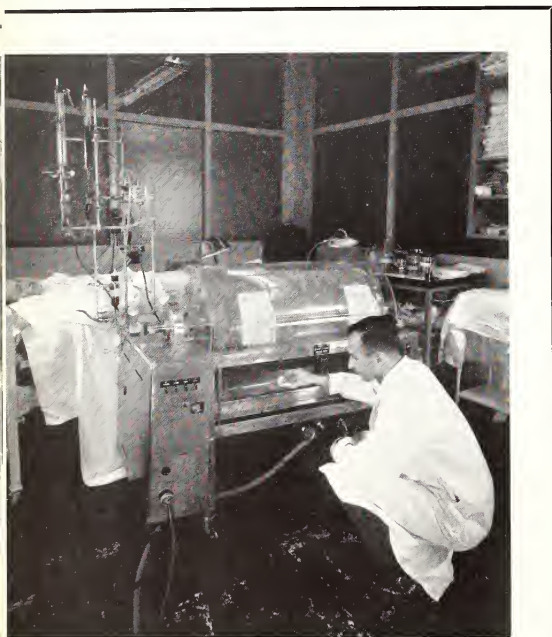
patient, who is aware only of the presence of a thin plastic tube in an artery and another in a vein of one arm.

Numerous laboratory tests of the patient's blood are made prior to "dialysis," as the technique is called. Before the artificial kidney is connected to the patient the machine itself is filled with blood of the proper type taken from the hospital's blood bank. This is done so the patient will not lose blood.

Blood from an artery in the patient's arm is then allowed to flow through a tube into the artificial kidney. It enters the machine through a rotating coupling and passes on into the filtering device which consists of about 120 feet of cellophane tubing wound in spiral fashion around a large drum which revolves on a horizontal axis at the rate of 25 times a minute. As the drum revolves, the bottom half of it passes through a rinsing bath of water and blood salts kept at a temperature of 101 degrees Fahrenheit.

Thus, half of the cellophane tubing is always submerged in the bath. The cellophane is permeable to the waste products in the blood, allowing them to filter through into the bath, which is changed three times during the six-hour run.

The revolving motion of the drum keeps the blood moving through the spirally-wound tubing until it reaches the farther end of the drum. There it passes through another revolving coupling to a pump which raises it several feet to a reservoir, which serves as an air trap. From the reservoir the blood flows through a filter of glass beads which removes any small clots that may have formed, and then is returned by gravity through a tube into one of the patient's veins.



Chemicals are added to the rinsing bath through which the tubing wound around the drum revolves.

Every 15 minutes during the dialysis the patient's pulse, respiration, temperature and blood pressure are recorded.

The principles involved in use of the artificial kidney have been understood for a long time, and a device of this type was actually developed as early as 1911. Several technical difficulties were encountered, however, which prevented its use on anything but a very limited scale.

Chief of these stumbling blocks was blood coagulation. It was impossible to remove blood from the body for the

length of time required without serious risk of clotting. Now, however, this difficulty has been overcome to a large extent by the intravenous injection of heparin, a substance present in human tissues, and most abundantly in the liver. When extracted and injected into the blood stream heparin serves to delay clotting time. Thus, it has become an aid to the doctor in several ways, and has also helped to make treatment with the artificial kidney feasible.

Blood clotting is also combatted in the artificial kidney by using plastic materials to which blood will not adhere. Nearly all parts of the device with which the blood comes in contact are made of such materials. A few small parts not yet available in plastic material are made of glass and coated with a silicone substance which materially reduces the possibility of clotting.

The other chief difficulty which stood in the way of successful use of the artificial kidney was lack of a suitable filtering material. Something had to be found which would allow the impurities in the blood to pass through into the bath but would hold back proteins and other essential blood constituents. Furthermore, the material had to be such that it would prevent potentially dangerous bacteria and viruses from getting into the blood stream from the rinsing bath.

The cellophane now employed is the same as that used for sausage casings and meets all these requirements perfectly. Substances with a high molecular weight cannot pass through it. This means that blood proteins, bacteria and viruses stay put, but the body-produced impurities dissolved in the blood pass freely through.

Besides filtering waste products out of the blood, the artificial kidney has other valuable uses. Among them are correction of the body's electrolyte and water balances.

The so-called electrolytes are chemical substances—sodium, potassium and others—which are always present in the blood and tissues. Not only are these substances essential for the maintenance of life, but any serious excess or deficiency of them upsets the body function. In kidney ailments and certain types of heart disease such imbalance frequently occurs, and the patient who is already sick becomes even more gravely ill.

With the artificial kidney it is possible not only to withdraw excesses of electrolytes from the blood stream but also to add them when the supply in the blood has been depleted.

This is done by regulating the concentration of the electrolytes in the rinsing bath. For example, if a patient is suffering from sodium retention, the sodium concentration of the bath is reduced to a point below that of the blood. The sodium in the blood then filters through the wall of the cellophane tubing into the rinsing bath.

On the other hand, sodium can be restored to a patient suffering from sodium depletion by increasing the concentration of sodium in the bath.

The reason for these phenomena is simply that when two unequally concentrated solutions of a substance are separated by a permeable membrane, the substance in question will pass from the stronger solution to the weaker one until an equilibrium is reached.

Likewise, water can be made to pass through the cellophane in either direction by increasing or decreasing the concentration of glucose in the bath. Hydration of the patient, that is, the amount of water present in his tissues, can therefore also be controlled. This is extremely important in the treatment of several diseases in which the water balance is disrupted.

Simultaneous two-way control of traffic, so to speak, is also possible with the artificial kidney. By regulating the composition of the bath, certain substances can be added to the blood stream at the same time as others are being withdrawn.

An illustration of this is the treatment of patients suffering from retention of urine and acidosis. In such cases the acidosis can be controlled to some extent by the administration of electrolytes. Such treatment, however, does not serve to remove the harmful urinary compounds. With the artificial kidney, electrolytes can be added to the blood at the same time as such compounds are being removed.

The artificial kidney is not solely a last-resort measure for use with patients for whom all other efforts have failed. Since the procedure is now attended with so little risk, it can be employed also as an aid to the more conservative and traditional forms of treatment.

When a patient in a state of coma is placed on the artificial kidney, improvement is sometimes marked and rapid. Patients who are conscious but nauseated and vomiting may, after dialysis has been instituted, feel so much better that they are able to eat as before. This change may in itself be enough to get them started on the road to recovery.

Another use of the artificial kidney is to get patients into a condition in which they are able to tolerate surgery.

Furthermore, the device has been shown to be of value in raising blood pressure. For some reason, which is not yet clearly understood, the patient's blood pressure starts to rise after he has been on the artificial kidney for two to four hours. Patients whose pressures have fallen to dangerously low levels following surgical operations, and who did not respond to the usual blood and plasma therapy, have been treated successfully with the artificial kidney.

Still another valuable use for the technique is the removal of certain soluble external poisons which remain in the circulation. Among these are the barbiturates and bromides, which cause many deaths when overdoses are taken in the form of "sleeping pills."

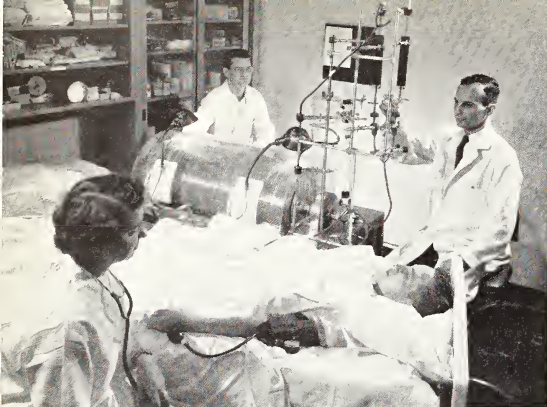
In addition to its clinical uses, the artificial kidney is also serving to clarify certain little-understood problems in



A vein in the patient's arm is opened and a small tube is inserted through which blood flows into the machine.

Heparin, an anti-coagulant drug, is added to the blood while it circulates through the apparatus.





A treatment with the artificial kidney lasts six hours. Blood pressure, pulse and respiration are checked at 15-minute intervals.

blood chemistry and the dynamics of the circulatory system. The observations made and recorded during repeated blood dialyses of patients will in all probability yield significant information in these fields.

Presbyterian Hospital's artificial kidney has been in operation since June. A team of two specially trained physicians and a nurse devote their full time to this work. The device is now located in temporary quarters, but will be moved into the new renal laboratory to be established as part of the hospital's expansion program, for which \$5,500,000 in public subscriptions is being sought.

Included in the expansion program are several other laboratories where new and improved medical and surgical techniques will be applied for the benefit of patients, and where accelerated studies on the causes and treatment of a wide range of diseases will be carried on by the hospital's skilled research staff.

BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN NOTES

A luncheon meeting held on September 27, at the Palmer House was attended by division chairmen, captains and lieutenants of a community-wide special gifts committee of the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund.

The group, headed by Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls of River Forest, who presided, and Mrs. Albert B. Dick, Jr., of Lake Forest, co-chairman, discussed plans for activities during the period between November 20 and December 11, when approximately 600 members of the committee will seek to meet its quota of \$500,000 in subscriptions from residents of Greater Chicago.

More than one-third of the fund's total objective of \$5,500,000 has already been obtained from individuals, families, corporations and members of the hospital's medical staff.

Franklyn B. Snyder, president of the hospital, expressed appreciation for the interest and enthusiasm of the committee leaders and reviewed the hospital's growth in service to the community.

Chairmen and captains of the 10 divisions into which the metropolitan area has been divided are:

Division I — Mrs. H. James Douglass, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Julian Armstrong, Jr., Mrs. Clifton Batchelder, Mrs. M. Scott Bromwell, Mrs. George Chappell, Mrs. Herbert P. McLaughlin, Mr. Edward D. Shumway.

Division II — Mrs. Robert Herbst, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Robert M. Cobb, Mrs. Herbert E. Kerber, Mrs. James W. Merricks, Mrs. William A. Patterson, Mrs. William R. Ruffner, Mrs. Thomas N. Tennant.

Division III — Mrs. James L. Garard, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Paul Clovis, Mrs. John Dern, Mrs. Clarence B. Jones, Mrs. Harold J. Nutting.

Division IV — Mrs. Carl B. Davis, Jr., Chairman. Captains: Mrs. John Olwin, Mrs. Danely Slaughter, Mrs. William Tucker, Mr. James R. Wilson.

Division V — Mrs. Clarence N. Wright, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Hans Adler, Mrs. Edmund Buck, Mrs. Wallace Fleming, Mrs. William Thomas, Mrs. Guy Van Patten.

Division VI — Mrs. Halford Kittleman, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Cecil C. Draa, Mrs. Frank Hiter, Mrs. Herman L. Kretschmer, Mrs. W. J. Parker, Mrs. O. R. Sellers, Mrs. Grover C. Steffen, Mrs. Frank V. Theis, Mrs. A. M. Wirtz.

Division VII — Miss Helen McNair, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Alexander S. Dale, Mrs. Edwin Irons, Mrs. Alan T. Lockard, Mr. Roger McCormick, Mrs. Francis Straus.

Division VIII — Mrs. Gordon B. Wheeler, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Frank Carleton, Mr. Norman F. Clarke, Mrs. Norman Freer, Mrs. Lyman G. Neel, Mrs. J. Fred Vikrey.

Division IX — Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. J. P. Cocayne, Mrs. William B. Hughes, Mrs. Kenneth C. King, Mrs. Joseph S. Mahon, Mrs. S. Austin Pope, Mrs. A. J. Wagner, Mr. Philip M. White.

Division X — Mrs. Earle M. Ellis, Chairman. Captains: Mrs. Richard Bliss, Mrs. George Brines, Mrs. C. W. Crysler, Mrs. Ira Parker, Mrs. Merle W. Willis.

The committee will officially open its three-week period of solicitation in behalf of the building fund at a dinner meeting to be held on Monday, November 20, at the Palmer House.

Information, Please!

With this issue of the *Bulletin* many of our readers will receive a printed questionnaire. These forms were prepared to give the readers an opportunity to decide future editorial policies of the publication. They were enclosed at random to obtain opinions from a cross-section of the readers. And the success of our survey depends entirely on your willingness to tell us what you like to read.

Or perhaps we've overlooked some feature we should be including. We'd like to know that, too.

To make it as convenient as possible for you, we have prepared a brief questionnaire asking the questions which we'd like you to answer. There's space for your comments. Let us have them! If you were editor, what changes would you make?

And we're particularly interested in your opinion of the scientific articles which have been appearing in the *Bulletin* during the past year. Did you read them?

We planned them to acquaint you with the research going on at Presbyterian Hospital. And we've tried to keep you posted on other activities throughout the institution.

Some of you have only received recent issues of the *Bulletin*. Others have been on our mailing list for several months and still others for a number of years. Your opinion is important to us regardless of how long you've read the *Bulletin*.

So, if you received a questionnaire won't you *please* fill it out. Fold it on the lines marked "Fold--". Then seal the flap and you'll have an envelope ready for mailing. No postage is necessary. Just drop it in the mail.

* * *

During September, the Hospital parking lot, located on Hermitage street between Congress and Harrison, was given a "New Look." The ground was leveled and smoothed and the numerous ruts and holes were filled in.

All of the lanes are now marked off to make parking easier and more systematic, and from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. the two center lanes are reserved for the use of doctors at the Hospital.

* * *

Mrs. Carol H. Cooley, Director of Social Service at Presbyterian Hospital, is the author of a forthcoming book which will be one of the first written on a theme that brings together the fields of nursing and sociology.

Entitled "Social Aspects of Illness," it will primarily be used as a text for student nurses in nursing schools throughout the United States. However, the book was planned so that anyone teaching a nursing course will be able to use it as a reference.

W. B. Saunders and Company, Philadelphia, are the publishers of the book, which is expected to be released early in 1951.



After greeting some 300 students, school faculty members and the Hospital administrative staff, Miss Sylvia Melby (right), Mr. Leslie D. Reid, and Miss Helen Blagen finally reached the tea table where Mrs. Carrie B. McNeill poured. The tea was given in honor of Miss Melby and Miss Blagen.

New Director of Nursing

The new Director of Nursing, Miss Sylvia Melby, joined the Hospital Staff on Sept. 1st. She is an alumnus of our school (Class of 1926) and came here from Fairview Hospital, Minneapolis, where she has held a similar position since 1931.

Miss Melby is a graduate of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., and was recently awarded the Honorary Doctor of Philosophy degree by that school.

At Presbyterian Hospital Miss Melby is Director of the School of Nursing which has an enrollment of more than 200 students. She also is Director of the Nursing Service in this 504-bed hospital.

To assist her in administrative work she has two Associate Directors, Mrs. Carrie B. McNeill, in charge of nursing education, and Miss Helen Blagen, in charge of nursing service.

Miss Blagen was appointed recently by Miss Melby to replace Miss Lydia Gihring who resigned to accept a position elsewhere.

Miss Blagen also is a graduate of St. Olaf College and received her R.N. and M.N. degree from Western Reserve University, Cleveland. She came here from Northwestern Hospital in Minneapolis and is a member of the Naval Reserve.

Hers is the task of shuffling nurses to best meet the clinical needs of the hospital. That means she rotates student nurses, supervises the graduate nursing staff, and the orderlies and nurses aids.

Across the street Mrs. McNeill enrolled 68 new students who began their nursing education on Sept. 18th. They came from California, Idaho and seven other states. Tall, short, plump and skinny — every one of them had one thing in common — an enormous enthusiasm for a nursing career.

Their Big Sisters (upper classmen) met them at the door with a corsage and took them to the rooms assigned. At a tea they met the faculty and other students and began a full week of orientation.

Tests, tours and talks by the school faculty filled their days. In the evening parties were planned to give the girls a glimpse of Medical Center activities and to get them acquainted with the girls they'll live with for the next three years.

The faculty took small groups through the hospital to explain the departments and their work. Other tours took them around the Westside Medical Center. And some of the Big Sisters conducted Loop Tours to familiarize them with transportation and places of interest. Each instructor briefly summarized the course of study (and quickly tucked in a liberal assignment) which officially began on Sept. 25.

There was a mixer dance, movies, a jeans party, and the chorus entertained them, too. And by the time Friday came the girls who could dashed home to gather up the dozens of little clutter items that make a room "home". (Most likely they had much to tell the family about their life as a student nurse.)

* * *

Mrs. Carrie B. McNeill, Associate Director in charge of Nursing Education, has been appointed as Assistant Professor on the faculty of the University of Illinois.

Our Head Dietitian, Miss Beulah Hunziker, was appointed as Clinical Assistant Professor on the same faculty.

* * *

On Oct. 5th the Student Chorus presented their "Autumn Encore" under the direction of Mrs. Estelle Roberts Shubert. This was a repeat performance of their spring concert given by special request.

* * *

The steel framework for the new school and residence building is complete. Concrete has been poured for the first four stories and the structure begins to look a little more like a building.

The student nurses are having an opportunity to voice their opinions on the proposed furnishings. Right now the sample studio bed is installed in the room of Miss Cynthia Ribbeck, president of the Student Faculty Governing Board. It will be moved to each floor in the residence so that every student has an opportunity to inspect it. Students previously inspected other pieces of furniture ordered for their new residence and have seen color sketches of the rooms as they will be furnished next summer.



They're back! After a month's vacation the new Freshman Class began their clinical experience in the Hospital on Sept. 25. The class of 22 student nurses was capped on Aug. 15.

Something New

Two new bookkeeping machines recently purchased for the cashier's cage make it possible for Miss Alma Stein (left) to post charges while Mrs. Florence Dorsey posts credits to patient accounts.

Ralph J. Hendrickson, comptroller (right), says the machines will present the patient with a neat simplified record of his charges. At the same time the second machine gives the department protection against possible failure.

Billing in the Cashier's cage begins at 7:30 a.m. and ends somewhere around 10:00 p.m. In an average day there are 248 drug items, approximately 138 telephone calls, and a total of 755 different charges to be posted to patient accounts. The majority of this posting is done by Miss Alma Stein and Mr. Albert Bending, working in two shifts, but each of the other five employees in the cage can operate the machines when necessary.



General Hospital Unit 13 Meets

When they met in the Congress Hotel for their fifth annual reunion on Sept. 24, members of the General Hospital Unit 13 took a backward glance at military life. Official films gave a well rounded picture of the Unit in training and on duty overseas.

Nearly 200 of the nurses, doctors and enlisted men who served with GH Unit 13 returned for another look at their khaki world. After dinner (and no one complained about mess) there was a dance and much talk, talk, talk. . .

It must get a little confusing for Dr. Edwin M. Miller to keep names and places straight. He is the only member of the Unit who served in both wars and gets in on two reunions each year.

* * *

Mr. Leslie D. Reid, superintendent, attended the Annual Meeting of the American College of Hospital Administrators held in Atlantic City, Sept. 17-19.

Memorial Gifts

At the recent death of *Mrs. William Boger* the Hospital received memorial gifts from

Anonymous

Harry & Paulina Gordon

Memorial Fund

Plant Protection Dept., Gary Steel Wks.,
Carnegie Illinois Steel Co.

Mrs. William A. Perry

Fraternal Order of Police

Gary Lodge No. 61

Memorial gifts for *Stanley B. Wilson* were sent by

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Adams, Jr.

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel W. Block

Miss Mary G. Coghlan

Thomas J. Fleming, Jr.

Mrs. Aline L. Friedberg

Dr. & Mrs. S. A. Friedberg

Mr. Walter Hollensteiner

Pauline & Noel Leonard

Mr. Cyrus A. Parker

Mr. Norman L. Robertson

Mr. Richard E. Tennyson

Miss Lois Tichy

The Woman's Board acknowledges memorial gifts for

Mrs. Royal C. Cushing

Mrs. John Downes

Mr. Peter E. Kroehler

Dr. William F. Peterson

Mr. Howard Somervell

HOUSE OFFICERS OF PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL



The Interns, Residents and Fellows for 1950-51 are left to right (row 1) R. Rainey, I. Rochlin, P. D. Smith, R. T. Mellis, J. T. Duncan, J. F. March, D. Rodriguez, D. W. Eubank, D. B. O'Donnell, S. Economou, M. C. Li, R. deLira, T. S. Wang, A. W. Schweitzer, (row 2) A. Goldstein, M. Goldfeld, J. M. Newitt, A. L. Brown, S. A. O'Brien, R. J. Ireton, D. Brown, R. C. Schilling, V. A. Place, H. N. Jacobson, E. Huston, H. Tesluk, J. S. Long, C. McGrath, (row 3) T. L. Cottrell, P. Bell-Irving, R. H. Ambrose, I. T. Rieger, C. A. Ashley, J. Harris, F. D. Stelter, J. G. Schupp, J. F. Ruzic, M. Joannides, D. F. Engelking, C. Martin, E. L. Colman, W. A. Rosso, A. D.

Mitchell, J. E. Williams, F. W. Hiss, D. L. Fisher, E. A. Stika, (back row) S. M. Bissell, A. W. Tacke, R. E. Felix, C. M. Pickard, F. W. Bryant, J. S. Tchao, M. J. Colbert, R. W. Ehrlich, R. W. Brown, J. Huston, P. Francke, J. F. Latenser, W. F. Wilkins, D. McCaskill, W. Francke and B. E. Bonar.

Not available when the picture was made were: L. S. Dickinson, P. J. Cline, J. J. Hines, C. R. O'Kane, R. O. Mossey, R. P. Meyer, D. Bennett, J. Ayer, J. H. Terry, D. McBride, L. R. Day, J. A. Cutshaw, S. D. Austin, J. R. McLaughlin, R. W. Hack, J. W. Funnell, D. R. Welsh, J. Rabelo and J. Martin.

MEDICAL STAFF NEWS

The election of Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr., to the Executive Committee of the University of Illinois College of Medicine has been announced by Dean Stanley W. Olson.

This committee serves in an advisory capacity to the dean on student admissions, the curriculum, and student promotion or failures. It also recommends or rejects faculty appointments or promotions, and upon the request of the dean gives approval or disapproval to committee reports.

Other staff men serving on the Executive Committee are Dr. H. N. Sanford and Dr. George M. Hass.

* * *

Dr. Frederic A. dePeyster recently returned from the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies where he was one of 32 scientists enrolled for the one-month course on the techniques of using radioisotopes in research.

Dr. dePeyster attended the Institute as preparation for a new research project soon to be undertaken at Presbyterian Hospital. He is the second Staff member to enroll at the Oak Ridge Institute. Dr. R. Gordon Brown was there last January.

* * *

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer spoke at the September meeting of the Elkhart (Ind.) County Medical Society. His subject was "Some Diagnostic Problems in General Practice."

* * *

Dr. E. E. Irons has been appointed to the Chicago Civil Defense Organization. He will serve as Co-Deputy in the Division of Medical Service and Radiological Detection.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. E. V. L. Brown flew to London for the 16th session of the International Congress of Ophthalmology where Dr. Brown read his paper on "A Comparison of the Refraction of Strabismic Eyes With That of Non-Strabismic Eyes." They took the long way home, stopping off in Japan, Siam, India, Turkey and Austria.

* * *

At the Mississippi Valley Medical Society meeting in Springfield last month, Dr. Norris J. Heckel discussed "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Infection of the Genito-Urinary System."

* * *

Dr. Oglesby Paul and Dr. Douglas MacFadyen are working out a system of studying the water and electrolyte balance in ambulatory patients. No such study has been made.

The required tests are expensive, and a complete study of one patient sometimes lasts over a period of several months.

If a "mass-production" study can be made without hospitalization, in the same length of time they can obtain a wide range of experience which will be made available for use in general practice as a guide to therapy.

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Founded in 1883

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CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

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DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
DOROTHY YANDAWORKER, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

* * *

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

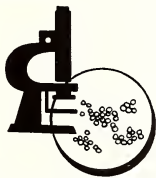
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

NOVEMBER, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 8

This Issue:



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Equipment for research with radioactive isotopes, here shown crowded into temporary quarters, will soon be moved to a new and specially designed laboratory.

RESEARCH AT PRESBYTERIAN

What is research? When asked this question one of the members of Presbyterian Hospital's medical staff replied: "Research is the result of curiosity." Then he added, "—curiosity to see if something can't be done better."

This was an off-hand reply, but a good one. Research, of course, always involves seeking new facts and knowledge, but behind this is usually the desire to do something in a better way than it has ever been done before. As applied to medicine, this means finding more effective methods of combatting disease and increasing the joy and usefulness of human life.

Modern medicine owes its development in large part to such curiosity. When in the 17th century van Leeuwenhoek hand-fashioned the crude microscopes which enabled him to see the "little animals" swarming in all sorts of everyday substances, he opened up a new world and paved the way for the science of microbiology.

Louis Pasteur's search for a method of keeping wine from spoiling saved the wine industry of France, but the results were more far-reaching than that. From his early studies of bacteria stemmed the control of infection and the epidemic diseases which once were mankind's greatest scourge.

The accidental discovery of x-rays by Roentgen, in the course of some experiments with an electric current in a vacuum tube, gave modern medicine and surgery one of their most useful tools. A few days after the German physicist's disclosure became known in America, these penetrating but hitherto undetected light rays were used to locate a bullet embedded in a patient's leg. In the 55 years since then, x-ray diagnosis and therapy have saved countless lives.

It is largely to such developments, and their application by the medical profession, that we owe the amazing increase in longevity achieved during the last half century. The average American child born in 1900 could look forward to a life span of only 49 years; today the newborn infant can expect to reach the age of 68. The extent to which life expectancy will be further increased depends likewise, in large measure, on the results of the investigations now being conducted in medical research centers.

The larger teaching hospitals, such as Presbyterian, occupy a key position in this continuing and increasingly successful war on disability, disease and death. Here are assembled all the skills and resources needed — scientists

and technicians trained in research disciplines and procedures, a staff of eminent doctors representing every branch of medicine and surgery, and laboratory facilities and equipment.

At Presbyterian there are full-time research staffs in biochemistry, pathology, medicine and surgery.

The work in all of these fields is carefully coordinated by a Committee on Research and Education. This group reviews and recommends proposed projects to the Board of Managers for approval, checks on their progress, and assigns personnel, facilities and equipment.



Extremely sensitive and accurate measuring devices are needed for modern medical research. A scene in the biochemistry laboratory.

Such coordination is essential because of the complexity of present-day research problems. A great many of these involve several of the basic sciences as well as one or more of the clinical branches of medicine. With a central clearing point through which information is channeled and effort directed, or redirected when necessary, valuable time and skill are not likely to be wasted.

All applications for grants are also made through this central committee. Thus, research workers are relieved of the necessity of getting financial support for their projects. When, as in most hospitals, each department seeks the funds for its own program, scientists often have to spend a great deal of time getting the money they need for their laboratory activities.

The body of scientific knowledge today is so vast that a person doing research usually can become a real expert in only one aspect of one particular field. Specialization, however, has its pitfalls as well as advantages. At Presby-

terian the dangers of too rigid specialization are recognized and the over-all view is never lost sight of. Teamwork between departments and within departments is the order of the day.

This spirit and rule of joint endeavor also prevails in the relationship between the doctors working in the research laboratories and those who treat patients at the bedside or in the clinic.

The experience of the practicing physician, working directly with patients, is necessary to confirm or disprove many of the conclusions arrived at by the researcher in the laboratory. Often the latter must change his method of approach as his findings are shown not to stand the test of actual experience with patients.

Close relationship between the clinical and research sides of the hospital means that time and effort are not lost following unproductive lines of investigation.

It is also important that the medical practitioner be well versed in techniques of scientific inquiry and that he keep abreast of laboratory developments as they occur. Otherwise he is likely to get into a rut, and his patients will not derive the benefits they should from his treatment.

Every young doctor who gets his postgraduate medical education at Presbyterian receives intensive training in research procedures. Those who show a special aptitude in this field are allowed to select projects on which they may work for anywhere from six months to three years.

This does not mean that during this time they shut themselves up in their laboratories and lead an "ivory tower" existence. They are never allowed to lose sight of the fact that patients are the ultimate beneficiaries of their work and that constant contact with the sick is essential if the research is to be directed along the most fruitful lines. Such contact is maintained through attendance at "teaching rounds" and clinical conferences where patients are observed and their symptoms and treatment discussed from every possible angle.

While some of the interns and residents working on their selected projects later choose to follow a full-time research career in medical centers and large teaching hospitals, most of them enter the practice of clinical medicine. Having by their training become thoroughly imbued with the meaning and methods of research, as well as its application, they are able to give their patients much better service. For such doctors, the practice of medicine is never likely to become static. Throughout their professional lives they will remain alert to new developments — able to understand, interpret and evaluate them in the course of their day-to-day practice.

Most important, they will never regard their medical education as complete. They will retain the priceless gift of curiosity and never stop asking themselves: "Isn't there some way this can be done better?"

One of the outstanding features of Presbyterian's research program is the amount of attention devoted to so-called basic or fundamental studies. These are long-range projects, tangible results of which may not be apparent for many years after work is begun. Indeed, in some instances, there may be no direct results because the concepts on which the studies are based may be wrong, or the information sought may prove too elusive.

In the final analysis, it does not matter so much if a concept proves to be wrong. The important thing is that the concept be susceptible of proof or disproof by methods which leave no room for doubt. Each theory disproved is a step forward in that it narrows the field for future investigation and paves the way for positive accomplishment.

The purpose of basic, long-range studies is to gain new knowledge about some fundamental life process. This involves study of the normal, healthy organism. On the basis of facts thus brought to light, it may be possible to discover why or how a disease occurs, and then to plan further research which will reveal the best methods of combatting it.

One example of such fundamental investigation now being conducted at Presbyterian is the attempt to isolate and identify the factors responsible for the growth of cells in normal tissues. If successful, this project may give a key to control of cancer.

In a similar category is a long-term study of the structure, biochemical behavior and function of proteins, one of the basic group of substances of which the body is composed. Included among proteins are the hormones which regulate metabolism, the process by which living tissue is formed; the enzymes which are essential to digestion; the

antibodies in the blood which protect us from harmful disease organisms and the genes which control heredity. The far-reaching possibilities of research concerning these vital substances is readily apparent.

Other projects of this kind are the investigation of what happens to tissues during changes in their physical and chemical environment and study of the metabolism of cholesterol, a substance believed to play a part in hardening of the arteries.

When such fundamental studies have yielded pertinent information, the knowledge thus gained is brought to bear on specific medical problems through sub-clinical experiments on animals under controlled conditions which are not usually feasible in dealing with human beings. Finally, if all goes well, the clinical stage is reached, in which the proven results of research are applied to human patients. This frequently involves modification of procedures to suit different individuals and to solve problems not encountered in animal experimentation.

At present, a total of about 63 research projects are being carried on at the hospital.

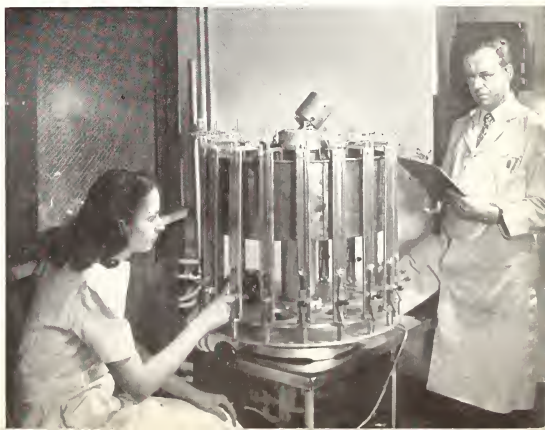
Progress in scientific medical investigation has never been so rapid as in recent years. In order to keep pace with this progress and to furnish its research staff with the facilities it needs, Presbyterian is building several new laboratories as part of its over-all expansion program.

When these are completed the staff will no longer have to work in crowded, unsuitable quarters. New projects of great promise, already planned but postponed for lack of facilities, can then be undertaken, and progress on work now under way will be hastened.

(Next month: Specific research projects)

Biological materials are placed in platinum crucibles and reduced to ashes in a muffle furnace so that their mineral content can be determined.

The Warburg apparatus keeps tissues alive outside the body and permits observation of them under different environmental conditions.



BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN NOTES

Special Gifts Committee Begins Activities

The community-wide Special Gifts Committee will open its campaign for \$500,000 in contributions to the building fund with a dinner meeting to be held at 7 p.m., Monday, November 20, in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House. The campaign in which nearly 500 volunteer workers from all parts of the greater Chicago area will participate, will continue for three weeks.

Report luncheons, attended by divisional chairmen, captains and lieutenants, will be held at the Palmer House at noon on Monday, November 27; Thursday, November 30; Monday, December 4 and Thursday, December 7.

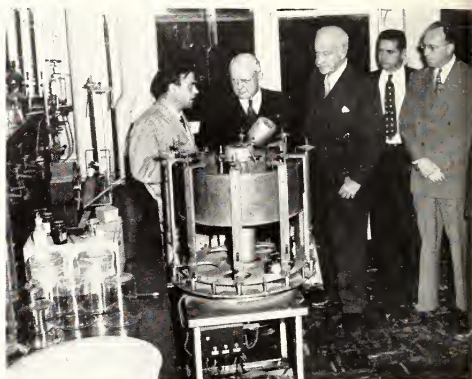
The closing dinner, at which final reports of this committee will be submitted, will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House at 7 p.m. on Monday, December 11.

Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls and Mrs. Albert B. Dick, Jr., are co-chairmen of the committee.

Memorial Gifts Committee Members Visit Research Units

On October 24, members of the Memorial Gifts Committee of the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund made a tour of the hospital's research laboratories.

Dr. James Merricks (foreground) talks to visiting members of the Memorial Gifts Committee (Left to right) Franklin L. Miller, Ralph Chapman, Clyde E. Shorey, Anthony L. Michel, George E. Barnes, and George C. Buik, Sr.



Committee members tour the Biochemistry Department. (Left to right) Dr. Douglas A. MacFadyen, Stanley G. Harris, James B. Forgan (committee chairman), Donald R. McLennan, Jr., and George E. Barnes.

The work of the various research departments was described by Dr. Douglas A. MacFadyen, Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr. and Dr. George M. Hass, chairmen respectively of the Departments of Biochemistry, Medicine and Pathology, and by Dr. Egbert H. Fell who acted in the absence of Dr. Edwin M. Miller, chairman of the Department of Surgery.

Besides getting a first-hand explanation of many of the important research projects being carried on in the hospital, the committee members were shown how the scope and effectiveness of research activities will be enhanced by the expansion of laboratory facilities, which is part of the current building program.

Mr. Dick "On The Century"

On November 7, Bob Elson's radio program, "On the Century" broadcast over Station WENR, featured an interview with Albert B. Dick, Jr., General Chairman of the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund.

This broadcast, which introduces prominent persons who travel on the 20th Century Limited, gave Mr. Dick an opportunity to give a large radio audience a summary of the facts about Presbyterian's expansion program.





own students in my day . . .



Golly, Spirit of '76

(Cartoon by Mrs. Audrey Haselhuhn Mueller '47)

HOME COMING 1950

Half of the Class of 1925 returned on Nov. 10 for Homecoming and to celebrate the 25th anniversary of their graduation. Theirs was the largest group to attend this year.

Today the 81 members of that class are scattered over 17 states and Bogota, Colombia. Many of them have changed their names and several of the group have gained some professional distinction. Three such names we recognized from the class roll were Miss Ada Quinnell, clinical instructor and supervisor of nurses in the Central Free Dispensary; Miss Mabel Finney, obstetrical supervisor at Passavant Hospital; and Miss Hazel Altman, head of nursing in public health in Indiana.

The Class sat at a special table for the buffet luncheon, which was prepared as usual by the Hospital dietitians. Other tables were reserved for smaller groups celebrating 5, 10, and even 40-year anniversaries.

And a flexible program was set up for the day's activities to give each returning graduate an opportunity to do three things: to meet or renew acquaintance with Miss Sylvia Melby, the new Director of Nursing who is also an alumna; to tour the Hospital and School; and to visit with the Medical Staff and Hospital employees they knew as student nurses.

The tours were conducted by the nursing supervisors who pointed out new equipment and improvements in the Hospital.

In the research laboratories the visitors saw the artificial kidney and caught a glimpse of the vast amount of work going on in this department. They walked through the recently completed tunnel to see the new School and residence building now under construction.

And in the library of the School there was a special exhibit displaying equipment and procedures now being used in nursing arts. There was also a bottle of ACTH for those who had never seen the drug.

All guests were invited to visit any class in nursing arts.

The medical staff and many of the Hospital employees received invitations to the luncheon and the tea in order to provide ample opportunity for the alumnae to renew old friendships.

But all day long there was a continuous parade between the School and the Hospital, as individuals sought out a special friend or made a more thorough inspection of a particular part of the Hospital.

Students Entertain Beachcombers

Any similarity between Sprague Home and a beach would have to be intentional. It was! The Beachcombers party on Nov. 3 proved that.

Of course, our student nurses had a good idea. To that they added crepe paper, clothes trees, burlap bags and a few borrowed coconuts. They also had a supply of abandoned corn stalks, and the aid of a good houseman (Paul Spielman) to help them acquire a tropical beach scene for their party.

First the ceiling was draped with an azure blue sky filled with silver stars. Two walls became a horizon of water and sand. And on the beach they built two huts. One was of grass; the other of bamboo. (Well, cornstalks, maybe.)

And here and there was a palm (not even closely resembling a converted clothes tree) with scattered coconuts to add a bit of authenticity. There was a tropical moon to smile down on them, and in the sandy setting they established three "native" musicians.

Each guest was greeted with a lei. The girls made 350 of them. Refreshments in the form of cokes and pretzel sticks came from the bamboo hut.

Their invitations carried the special request to come in appropriate dress. In the language of our beachcombers that meant some old white duck trousers and almost any kind of tee shirt. The girls wore sarongs.

It was a terrific party. Fun, laughs, and well worth the long hours of labor. Maybe.

* * *

Students held their first "coffee hour" on Nov. 1 in the green lounge of their residence. There was coffee, cake, and a student nurse to pour. And students and faculty members dropped in for a casual cup of coffee and a few moments conversation between classes or duty hours. Looks like a good idea, and is scheduled as a regular monthly feature in the future.

* * *

Schedules were shifted to permit the student chorus to accept an invitation to sing at 8 p.m. on Saturday, Nov. 11. The invitation came from the Hebron Welsh church, Adams at Francisco St., where their director, Mrs. Estelle Roberts Shubert is the organist.

* * *

Alumna Dies

Mrs. Rachel Blanchard Mackenzie, Savanna, Ill., member of the first class graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, died recently at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Allen Airhart, Savanna, also an alumna of the School.

Mrs. Mackenzie was the first superintendent of the Chicago juvenile detention home and at one time was a night superintendent at Presbyterian Hospital.

Fete Preclins

The Woman's Board gave a tea on Nov. 3 for members of the preclinical class in the School of Nursing. The occasion provided an excellent opportunity to acquaint the new students with the coordinated efforts of the Board of Managers, the Woman's Board, the Administrative Staff of the Hospital and the Faculty in the interest of the students.

Dr. Franklyn B. Snyder, president of the Board; Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, president of the Woman's Board; Miss Sylvia Melby, director of nursing; and Dr. Edwin M. Miller, chairman of the department of surgery, each spoke briefly.

Aunt Fanny spoke too. But she was a little vague about her contribution to the nursing education. And by the time she finished, everyone was completely confused.

Aunt Fanny is Fran Allison who appears on "The Breakfast Club" each morning as Aunt Fanny, and is the idol of the small fry on the television show "Kukla, Fran, and Ollie."

She was the guest of Mrs. Fred Poor, publicity chairman for the Woman's Board. The tea was given by Mrs. S. Austin Pope's school of nursing committee.

* * *

The written examination for the Chicago area of the American Board of Internal Medicine was given in Rush Library, as usual, on Oct. 16. These examinations are given yearly to candidates with qualifications required for specialization in internal medicine.

Excess books, magazines and puzzles arrived in abundance when the Woman's Board held their first fall meeting. Enough books for a December sale, according to Mrs. Harold J. Nutting (center), chairman of the library committee, and Mrs. Bonnie J. Prather (left), librarian. Mrs. Max Schwarz, volunteer, helped move the donations via wheel chairs to the library for sorting.



At AHA Convention

Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, president of the Woman's Board, and Mr. Leslie D. Reid, superintendent, attended the annual convention of the American Hospital Association in Atlantic City this fall.

Mrs. Ingalls presided at a general session of the Women's Hospital Auxiliaries and was official hostess at their tea. Mr. Reid spoke at the meeting on Problems in Hospital Finance with Reference to Accounting.

Recently Mr. Reid, representing the Protestant Hospital Assn., was appointed to serve with three doctors and one clergyman on the AHA Committee on Nursing.

Members of this committee are also representatives to the AHA Joint Commission for the Improvement of the Care of the Patient.

Thanksgiving Teas

Chicago Presbyterian church groups are again sponsoring Thanksgiving teas and through the Woman's Board they have arranged for a Hospital representative to tell the guests something of the work being done at Presbyterian Hospital and of the importance of the fund these teas support.

Last year the project was sponsored by 39 church groups and it is believed that additional churches will take part in the work this year either by sponsoring a tea or through direct contribution. The money so derived is added to the Asa S. Bacon Memorial Ward Free Nurse Fund, and income from this money provides for special nursing care where patients need, but are unable to pay for, this service.

Other Asa S. Bacon funds come from *memorial gifts* sent to the Woman's Board in place of funeral flowers or gifts honoring the birthdays of the living.

During September gifts were made in memory of:

Mrs. Stephen King	Mr. Elmer Long
Mr. Edward A. Fox	Mr. Eugene George
Mr. Ralph Chester Otis	

Gifts to the Memorial Fund should be made payable to the Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital and sent to Mrs. Anthony Michel, 1170 Oakley Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

Memorial Gifts

The Hospital acknowledges the following memorial gifts: For *Dr. L. C. Gatewood*, from Mrs. Kenneth W. Duncan; For *Mrs. Armin F. Schick*, from Dr. and Mrs. John E. Maloney; For *Mr. Stanley B. Wilson*, from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Wilson; For *Mrs. William Boger*, from Mr. William Boger; For *Mrs. W. F. Weiss*, from Weiss Steel Co., Inc., and Mrs. William G. Weiss; For *Mrs. Mary Rusch*, from Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Prosser; For *Mr. Charles F. Gloré*, from Mr. R. Douglas Stuart.



Lined up to congratulate Dr. Mary Lyons and to sample a piece of birthday cake are, from left to right, Dr. Vernon David, Dr. William G. Hibbs, Dr. Charles D. Anderson, Dr. Edwin M. Miller, and Mr. Franklyn B. Snyder.

The cake was in honor of two occasions: Dr. Lyons' 30th year at Presbyterian Hospital, and her birthday on Oct. 20.

MEDICAL STAFF NEWS

The Canadian Gynecological Travel Society chose Presbyterian as one of two hospitals in Chicago to visit during their annual two-day clinical and operative session. They were at Presbyterian on Oct. 30, on their first trip to Chicago.

* * *

The Navy has recently claimed three house officers from Presbyterian Hospital: Dr. Irwin T. Rieger, resident in urology; Dr. Clarence M. Pickard, junior assistant resident in medicine; and Dr. Robert H. Ambrose, junior assistant resident.

* * *

Dr. Danely P. Slaughter, Dr. Norris J. Heckel, and Dr. Oglesby Paul are among the doctors conducting two postgraduate courses in medicine under the auspices of the Chicago Medical Society from Oct. 23 to Nov. 3.

Dr. Slaughter delivered an illustrated lecture on "Recent Advances in Cancer Therapy" at a postgraduate conference in Bloomington on Oct. 19.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Dr. Charles D. Anderson read a paper on "Supervised Emergence of the Anesthetized Patient." The meeting was held in Houston, Tex. from Nov. 7 to 10.

* * *

Dr. Justin M. Donegan and Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr., participated in a symposium on ACTH and cortisone at a Chicago Ophthalmological Society meeting last month.

Dr. Armstrong spoke on "General Aspects of ACTH and Cortisone Therapy" and Dr. Donegan spoke on "Preliminary Clinical Results of the Use of ACTH and Cortisone in Ophthalmology."

Dr. Josephine Estabrook Young, pioneer woman physician who formerly taught at Rush Medical College, died recently after a brief illness.

* * *

Dr. Alma Hiller, head of the department of clinical chemistry, is the recipient of the first annual award of merit given to distinguished graduates of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The Institute presented the award on its fiftieth anniversary.

* * *

At the recent meetings in Chicago of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and the American College of Pathologists, Dr. Douglas A. MacFadyen participated in the hemoglobin symposium.

* * *

Dr. Fred O. Priest spoke at the Bureau County Medical Society in Princeton, Ill., last month on "Bleeding During Pregnancy."

* * *

"The History of Urology in the Midwest" was the title of a talk given by Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer at the October meeting of the Chicago Urological Society.

The speech was presented at the Twenty-Second Annual William T. Belfield Memorial Lecture.

* * *

Dr. Norris J. Heckel attended the meeting of the North Central Section of the American Urological Association in Milwaukee last month. He read a paper entitled "Observations Upon the Spermatogenic Activity of the Testis Following Testosterone Propionate Administration."

* * *

Dr. Gordon S. Stewart spoke on parathyroid glands at the Canadian Physiological Society, which met at the University of Ottawa on Oct. 16 and 17. The invitation to speak was extended to Dr. Stewart by Dr. J. B. Collip, one of the first to engage in the study of the parathyroids.

* * *

When the American Academy of Pediatrics held their annual meeting in Chicago last month, Dr. Heyworth N. Sanford addressed the public relations luncheon and participated in a round table discussion. His subject for the discussion was "The Effect of the National Health Act of Great Britain on Child Care in England, Wales and Scotland."

* * *

The American College of Surgeons named Dr. Kellogg Speed and Dr. Thomas D. Allen to its board of governors. The appointments were made during the 36th annual meeting of the College in Boston last month.

* * *

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer spoke before the Fourth Annual Wells County Fall Clinical Conference at Bluffton, Ind., on Oct. 11. His subject was "The Significance of Frequency of Urination in Women and Children."

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DOROTHY VANDAWORKER, Editor

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

DECEMBER, 1950

Vol. 42, No. 9



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RESEARCH AT PRESBYTERIAN (II)

LAST MONTH'S *Bulletin* described the way in which medical research is organized and carried on at Presbyterian Hospital. This month, brief descriptions of some of the specific research projects are given. Included in this report are enough projects to give the reader an idea of the scope and significance of the hospital's many-sided research program.

Surgical relief of brain hemorrhage — Experiments involving the production and surgical treatment of brain hemorrhages not involving skull fracture in rabbits have yielded results which give promise of a more successful method of treatment of this common cause of death. Briefly, the method consists of removing pressure in the hemorrhaged area by surgical excision and subsequent replacement of a large section of bone from the skull. Present methods of treatment are usually unsuccessful when the hemorrhage is at all extensive.

Transplantation of organs and tissues — Working on the theory that incompatibility of tissue types prevents success in transplanting organs and tissues from one person to another, tissue types analogous to blood types are being established and classified. With such classification, trans-

plantation of healthy organs or parts of organs to replace diseased ones may prove feasible. It should be recalled that blood transfusion, which has saved countless lives, did not become safe until the various blood types had been identified. Collier's Magazine recently devoted an article to this phase of Presbyterian's research activity.

Transplantation of a lung or lobes of a lung to a higher level — Most lung cancers are inoperable because surgery would involve severing the main bronchi which lead from the windpipe to the lungs. This would cut off the patient's air supply. Experiments on dogs, however, have showed that it is possible to remove a diseased lung and its main bronchus, and then rejoin the bronchus of the opposite, normal lung to the windpipe at a higher level. It is not improbable that this technique may be successfully used on human beings.

Mapping the electrical conduction system of the heart — A new freezing tool developed at the hospital has made possible more accurate charting of the pathways of the electrical impulses that govern the beating of the heart. With this tool, which freezes and inactivates minute parts of the hearts of animals, changes have been produced in

the heart muscle resembling those which occur in various types of heart disease. Such studies of the heart under normal and abnormal conditions may give the key to more successful treatment of heart trouble in man.

Use of freezing tool in removal of bladder tumors — The freezing tool has also been used successfully in removal of bladder tumors. Before the development of this method, many of these tumors, which frequently develop into cancer, could not be removed because the scar tissue caused by cutting blocked off the urinary passages. The freezing tool kills the tumor cells but causes no scarring of the tissues.

The artificial kidney — Presbyterian is the first hospital in Chicago to install and use an artificial kidney which removes poisons from the blood of patients suffering from acute kidney failure, a condition that is often fatal. It is believed that this device will save many lives, and that from its use much valuable information will be gained about kidney action and other physiological functions.

Treatment of a blood-destroying disease of the newborn — Blood transfusion immediately after birth now saves the lives of many infants born to so-called Rh-negative mothers. Research at Presbyterian, however, has shown that the fatal blood-destroying disease requiring such transfusion does not occur if frequent doses of a substance known as Rh hapten are given the mother during pregnancy. Thus, miscarriage or stillbirth, both common when there is Rh incompatibility, may be prevented. At present hapten is not commercially available, and Presbyterian does not now have the laboratory facilities required to make it in quantities sufficient for the hospital's needs.

Detection of dead tissue in the living body — A search is on for a radioactive material which will have an

affinity for infected and dying tissue, and will block x-rays enough to cast a shadow on film. If this search proves successful, the method will be of great value in locating hidden centers of infection in the human body.

Measurement of the extent of the spread of cancer via the lymph channels — An attempt is also being made to find a radioactive material which will not pass through the lymph nodes which drain the bowel and provide a route for the spread of cancer of the large intestine. If this can be done, surgeons will be able, by means of a Geiger counter, to identify these nodes at the time of operation and to remove them completely, thereby preventing postoperative recurrence of cancer. Present visual methods of identification are inadequate.

Water and mineral balances in ambulant patients — Determination of imbalances in the body's intake and output of water and several chemical substances are essential in diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. The required tests are expensive, and complete study of one patient may take many days under very special conditions in the hospital. "Mass production" methods are being developed which will be much less expensive and which will not require the patient to remain in the hospital.

Estimation of the efficacy of various drugs — Among the drugs being evaluated by means of clinical tests are para-amino salicylate for tuberculosis, iodine compounds for amoebic dysentery, ACTH and other hormones for malignant tumors, procaine for chronic arthritis, radioactive iodine for thyroid disturbances and thyroid cancer, and histamine for hemophilia (excessive bleeding).

Search for the causes of sexual sterility — Tissues from the reproductive organs of men who are sterile for unknown reasons are being studied microscopically. A related investigation is devoted to determining what effect, if any, diet and nutrition have upon infertility, miscarriage and premature labor. The possible influence of a clot-preventing substance in the blood on the inability of some women to conceive is also being investigated.

Use of the right ureter as a bile conduit — When damage to the common bile duct is so extensive that it is unfeasible for the surgeon to remove the affected part of the duct and rejoin the ends, it might be possible to use the right ureter, or tube leading from the kidney to the urinary bladder, as a conduit to by-pass the defect in the bile duct. Experiments to determine if this would be practicable have been under way for several months.

Surgical correction of facial deformities — Research is being directed towards correcting the distortion of the soft tissues, resulting from paralysis of the facial nerves, by surgical insertion of tantalum gauze. Tantalum is a new metal so inert that it apparently does not react with the body tissues or fluids.

A scene in the radioactive isotopes room. Facilities for isotopes work will be augmented by the building program.



Treatment of sudden, intense frostbite — Heparin, a drug which prevents or delays blood clotting, has been used with encouraging results in treatment of frozen extremities. Patients who ordinarily would have had to undergo amputation of arms or legs have recovered without surgery or, at most, have lost a few fingers or toes. Further information about this promising form of therapy will be gained this winter.

Prevention of blindness in infants — A disease, characterized by formation of an opaque membrane inside the eye, is a common cause of blindness among prematurely born infants. Many suspected causes are being investigated with a view to prevention, since no cure is known. Special attention is being paid to the possibility that mothers' milk may contain preventive factors, since the disease appears to be far less common among babies fed on breast milk than among those fed on prepared formulas.

Surgical treatment of heart abnormalities — Basic investigations of heart and circulatory function are adding to the information available for more accurate diagnosis of congenital and acquired heart disease. Such information has made it possible to identify conditions which can be remedied by known techniques of heart surgery, and may lead to development of effective surgical treatment of heart abnormalities that do not lend themselves to operative treatment. Subclinical work on such new operations is now in a preliminary stage.

Medical relief of impaired circulation in the arms and legs — Factors influencing the slowing down of blood circulation in the arms and legs, a process which frequently gives rise to serious ailments in persons beyond middle

age, are being investigated from several angles. The role of anti-clotting drugs in the prevention and treatment of impaired circulation is being considered.

Improved x-ray methods for detection of cancer — A new mechanical device called a "Densitron" is being used experimentally to determine whether it offers a surer method for detection of cancer. This machine measures opacities on x-ray films with greater accuracy than the human eye. It is hoped that it will afford a better means of distinguishing between normal and tumor tissue.

Treatment of failure of lungs to expand in the newborn — Failure of the lungs to expand at birth is now the most common cause of death among prematurely born babies. Many of these tiny infants are now being safely delivered and carried through the immediate postnatal period, whereas formerly a much larger proportion of them died at birth or soon thereafter. When the lung of a premature child fails to expand, prompt opening and drainage of the main bronchus or air passage with a very small bronchoscope is frequently a life-saving measure. At present this treatment is feasible only if one lobe of a lung is involved, but efforts are being made to extend its effectiveness to cases in which more than one lobe is affected.

As part of its current expansion program, Presbyterian Hospital is now building and equipping new research laboratories which will enable its staff to make more rapid progress on projects such as those described above. In addition, new studies which have had to be postponed because space and facilities were lacking, will be undertaken. Thus, during the coming years, Presbyterian's research program will be richer and more productive than ever before.

Presbyterian's new laboratories will provide space for many complex instruments used in today's techniques.

A spectrophotometer permits rapid and accurate measurement of substances in test materials taken from patients.



THE BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN

By Albert B. Dick, Jr., General Chairman

As the year draws to a close, I want to express appreciation to all the campaign volunteers for their sincere and energetic work in behalf of the building fund. The next several weeks, however, will be a crucial period in the campaign, and effort must be sustained and increased to assure reaching our objective of \$5,500,000. As we go to press, the standing of the fund is \$2,691,777. All committees are continuing their activities.

Prospective subscribers are reminded that the approach of the year's end brings opportunity for consideration of the tax benefits resulting from making subscriptions in cash or securities at this time to the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund.

Following is a brief summary of the activities of the various fund committees:

Memorial Gifts Committee — A total of \$1,586,989 subscribed by 257 individuals and families. Memorial units selected by contributors include, in addition to many rooms for patients, four bacteriology laboratories and the clinical isotopes room, two operating rooms with the adjacent preparation rooms, the pediatrics department nursery, two classrooms in the new nurses' school, the medical residents' laboratory, several research laboratories and the chapel.

Corporations Committee — Seventy corporations had contributed a total of \$351,570.

Special Gifts Committee — At the report meeting held on December 1, a total of 202 subscriptions for \$75,374 was announced, an average subscription of \$373. Division IX, headed by Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey of Oak Park, was in the lead with 48 subscriptions for a total of \$27,505. The team with the best report was that in Division VI under the captainship of Mrs. A. M. Wirtz of Chicago, who announced 5 subscriptions aggregating \$6,310. The highest average subscription for any team, \$1,306, was reported by Mrs. W. J. Parker of Chicago.

Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, chairman of the committee, pointed out that the Thanksgiving holiday had made it difficult for many volunteers to see the people on their lists during the first week of activity. She commended the volunteers for the interest and determination they had shown, and said that the divisions expected to have virtually all assignments completed by the time of the closing dinner on December 11.

Rush Alumni Laboratories Committee — In keeping with the long tradition of identification between Rush Medical College and Presbyterian Hospital, the trustees of Rush and the fund committees have joined in inviting all Rush graduates to strengthen the bond between the college and the hospital by contributing to the building fund. Subscriptions by Rush graduates will be used to build and equip a sixth-floor addition to the Rawson Building, to be known as the "Rush Alumni Research Laboratories."

The initial message concerning this opportunity to aid in furthering collaboration between the college and the hospital was sent to all Rush alumni by Dr. Ernest E. Irons, president of the Trustees of Rush Medical College, on behalf of that body.

Dr. William A. Thomas is serving as chairman of the Rush Alumni Laboratories Committee, the group through which subscriptions will be made. Dr. Clayton J. Lundy is associate chairman.

Former Interns' and Residents' Committee — A special committee has been appointed to invite all former interns and residents to support the building program by pooling their subscriptions to establish a "Former Interns-Residents' Clinical Laboratory." Dr. Egbert H. Fell is chairman and Dr. Francis H. Straus associate chairman.

Medical Gifts Committee — This group had subscribed \$373,002, an average of more than \$3,400 for each of the 109 doctors contributing. This represents approximately 92 percent of the committee's goal of \$400,000.

Nurses' Alumnae Committee — Subscriptions from 317 alumnae for a total of \$15,929, or about 80 percent of its \$19,800 goal. The average subscription of \$50 is an excellent showing for the alumnae group, most of whom reside in other parts of the country.

Hospital Employees' Committee — A volunteer committee of 40 has been established at the suggestion of the employees themselves, under the chairmanship of Ralph J. Hendrickson. This group will extend an opportunity to contribute towards development of the greater Presbyterian to all hospital employees except those approached through the medical gifts and nurses' alumnae committees. Contributions will be used to establish a memorial unit to be selected later.

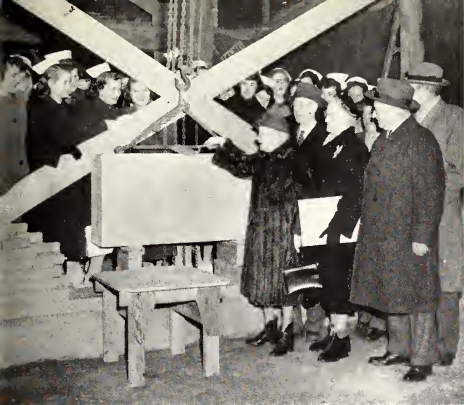


Photo by Chicago Tribune

Before placing the first trowel of cement on the cornerstone foundation, Mrs. A. A. Sprague held it up for the graduate and student nurses to see. Looking on are (left to right) Mr. Clarence S. Woolman, Miss Sylvia Melby, Mr. Hubert Burnham, Mr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder, and Mr. R. C. Wieboldt, Sr.



Although her puppet-friends couldn't accompany Fran Allison (center) when she visited the Pediatric Dept., the TV star discovered her "Kukla, Fran, and Ollie" show has many faithful fans. Mrs. Fred A. Poor, publicity chairman of the Woman's Board, brought Miss Allison to meet her friends.

Lay Cornerstone for School

More than 100 persons witnessed the laying of the cornerstone for the new nurses' residence and school building at 11:30 on the morning of Nov. 27.

Gathered in front of the uncompleted structure at 1743 W. Harrison Street were nurses, faculty members, representatives of the Board of Managers and the Woman's Board, doctors, and hospital personnel who came to participate in the brief ceremony at which Mr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder presided.

After a prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Louis W. Sherwin, hospital chaplain, the first three trowels of cement were placed on the cornerstone foundation by Mrs. Albert A. Sprague, Miss Sylvia Melby, director of nursing; and Mr. Clarence S. Woolman, chairman of the building committee.

The hollow cornerstone fitted around a shallow 10 by 20 inch grey steel box containing current printed material concerned with school and hospital activities, and copies of the four Chicago newspapers.

At noon, a luncheon for 100 guests was served in Sprague Home, 1750 W. Congress Street.

Mr. Snyder again presiding, introduced the speakers' table. Mr. Clarence S. Woolman, Miss Sylvia Melby, Mr. Leslie D. Reid, superintendent; Dr. William G. Hibbs, medical director; Dr. Heyworth N. Sanford, president of the medical staff; and Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, vice-president of the University of Illinois, each spoke briefly.

Also at the speakers' table were Mrs. Albert A. Sprague, representing the Sprague family; Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls, president of the Woman's Board; Mrs. S. Austin Pope,

chairman of the nursing committee; and Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, chairman of the advisory council.

Others at the speakers' table were the Rev. Alvyn R. Hickman, clerical manager of the Board; Mr. R. C. Wieboldt, Sr., contractor; and Messrs. Hubert and Dan Burnham, architects.

Dr. Hibbs thanked Mrs. Sprague and her family for their generosity through the years. For it was through the liberal gifts of the Sprague family that the present nurses' residence was built in 1912 and named in memory of Mrs. Sprague's father-in-law, Otho S. A. Sprague and his brother, Albert A.

In her comments, Miss Melby, an alumna of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, remarked that although the nurses' home holds fond memories for the 2,037 nurses who have lived there, "we don't let sentiment turn to sentimentality as we leave the old Sprague Home. We turn our vision to the new."

Concrete has been poured for all 15 floors of the new building, and brickwork has now progressed to the second floor. It is hoped that the structure will be ready for occupancy by the summer of 1951.

(Next month: What Goes Into a Cornerstone)

* * *

The 66 preclins acquired the Christmas "gleam" early this year. Reason—they'll be home for Christmas. And what an exciting gift that was!

Miss Sylvia Melby, director of nursing, announced a change in our school calendar which will permit the pre-clinical students always to plan on going home for their first Christmas. The new calendar gives them another two-week vacation when they are capped in March.

Student nurses sold 175 bids for their Christmas formal this year. In spite of drippy weather on Dec. 2, more than 300 dancers arrived at the Knickerbocker Hotel for the annual event.

And before the subject of the formal was exhausted as table talk in Sprague Home conversation was switched to the Christmas corridor contest, a tradition in the nurses' residence.

Each year the students decorate their dormitory corridors and the alcoves which overlook Congress Street, to reflect the Christmas spirit. Their closely guarded plans always bring forth unusual effects.

One year a group dressed Mary Chase, the life-size laboratory doll, as a madonna. They wrapped the baby doll on which they practice infant care and then placed it in her arms. And on the two they focused a blue spotlight to make a lovely Christmas picture.

The contest is judged just before Christmas by a committee made up of student and faculty members.

* * *

"The Babe of Bethlehem," a cantata by Bernard Hamblen, was presented on Dec. 12 in the nurses' residence.

The chorus of 35 voices sang under the direction of Mrs. Estelle Roberts Schubert. Along with the cantata was a pageant presented through the combined efforts of the chorus and the Christian Nurses Fellowship.

Freida Paul was the Virgin Mary, Mamie Oleshkevich and Francine Bradley were the angels, and from the intern-resident staff Dr. A. D. Mitchell, Dr. D. F. Engelking, and Dr. R. J. Ireton were recruited for the wise men.

The Woman's Board acknowledges memorial gifts for
Dr. H. P. Atkins Mrs. John C. Dunlap
Mr. Rodney Stuart Kroehler

The Winnetka Auxiliary of the Woman's Board held a Christmas sale in the pavilion reception room of the Hospital, Dec. 3. The room was decorated for the sale by Carson Pirie Scott & Co., and was stocked with lovely gifts and Christmas wrappings.

The tables and racks of gifts overflowed into the corridor. For the shoppers hot punch was served.

The one-day merchants sold nearly \$2,800 in an assortment of elaborate and practical items which would be welcome in any Christmas stocking.

* * *

The principal speaker at the Jan. 8 meeting of the Woman's Board will be an alumna of our School of Nursing, Miss Marybelle Taylor, class of '36.

Miss Taylor has served in the African Inland Mission since 1938 under the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church and is now on furlough.



By opening the center section of one of the new overbed tables, a patient can use the concealed basin and mirror when he wants to wash himself, shave, or brush his teeth. 78 of these tables, which can double as book supports, were recently installed in the wards to enable the patient to help care for himself.

A Word for Christmas

Despite all appearances, the chief work in any life is giving. The measurement of a person is the measure of what he gives.

In a memorable passage in the unforgettable Sermon on the Mount, the perfect Teacher said it perfectly, "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Giving should be done with the *right* hand.

It is a tragic weakness in the life of our day with all of its creative and productive ability and all of its magnanimity that too many of us give with our *left* hand, saving the more facile and potent skills of the right hand for acquiring and amassing.

Christmas annually brings a few bright hours to us all when the giving spirit appears dominant. What a victory if the Christmas spirit could pervade with its grand insight all the days and all the years and all the areas of our life.

Louis W. Sherwin, D.D., Chaplain

Memorial Gifts

During October the Hospital received memorial gifts from: Mrs. Laura B. Sinclair, for Dr. L. C. Gatewood; Mr. James S. Templeton, for Mr. William Wieboldt; Members of the Pathology Department, for Mrs. Lillian Halpin Clay



Replacing the old-fashioned drop leaf style night stands are the 71 new stands recently purchased for the wards. They are streamlined in design and contain extra shelves which hold soap, blankets, and many other supplies needed in patient care. Both the tables and stands are made of ivory-tinted metal with chrome trim.

MEDICAL STAFF NEWS

Several doctors took part in the meeting of the Western Surgical Assn. in Minneapolis, Nov. 29 - Dec. 2. Dr. Edwin M. Miller led a discussion on "The Extent of Gastric Resection on the Prognosis of Gastric Carcinoma."

Dr. Robert W. Ehrlich, Dr. Robert P. Meyer, Dr. B. Taylor, and Dr. John M. Dorsey, sponsored by Dr. Miller, presented a paper entitled "Experimental Bronchotracheal Anastomoses."

"Familial Polyposis of the Colon" was the title of a talk delivered by Dr. John H. Olwin and Dr. Clarence W. Monroe at the Assn. And Dr. Norris J. Heckel's paper was on "Spermatogenic Rebound in the Human Following the Administration of Testosterone Propionate."

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Dr. Heyworth N. Sanford spoke at the Chicago Pediatric Society last month on "The Effect of the National Health Service of Great Britain on Child Care and Pediatric Procedures in England, Scotland and Wales."

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The University of Illinois Board of Trustees gave emeritus status to Dr. Vernon C. David when he reached his 68th birthday. Dr. David served on the faculty of Rush since 1910 and in 1929 was appointed clinical professor in surgery, and chairman of the department in 1934.

Dr. Edwin N. Irons spoke on "The Use and Abuse of ACTH in a Small Hospital" during a postgraduate conference in Pekin, Ill., on Nov. 9.

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The Central Clinical Research Club, an organization of men from university hospitals in the midwest which have particular interest in teaching and research, met at Presbyterian Hospital last month as guests of the University of Illinois. A joint program was presented by members of the staff of Presbyterian and of the Research and Educational Hospital at the University.

Speakers from the Presbyterian group were Dr. James A. Campbell, "Basic Dynamics in Cardiac Failure"; Dr. Gordon S. Stewart and Helen F. Bowen, "New Observations on Parathyroid Control of Serum Calcium Independent of Renal Mediation"; Dr. Frank B. Kelly, "The Experimental Production of Fibro-Elastic Form of Arteriosclerosis"; and Dr. Charles A. Ashley, "Studies of Myofibrils with the Electron Microscope."

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Doctors who left Presbyterian Hospital this month to enter military training are Dr. Peter J. Cline, Dr. Marvin J. Colbert, Dr. Peter J. Farago, Dr. James J. Hines, and Dr. Thomas J. Hoban, Jr.

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Dr. Danely P. Slaughter gave addresses on the subject "Recent Advances in Cancer Therapy" before the Vermilion County Medical Society at Danville and before the McLean County Medical Society at Bloomington.

He spoke on "Cancer of the Head and Neck" at a meeting of the Physicians of Central Missouri at Columbia.

* * *

At the Third Cancer Teaching Conference, Dr. Samuel G. Taylor, III discussed "Endocrine Relations and Chemotherapy in Advanced Neoplastic Disease." And in New York, at the ACTH-Cortisone Conference of the American Cancer Society, Dr. Taylor gave a paper on "The Effect of ACTH and Cortisone on Advanced Malignant Disease."

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Dr. Warren H. Cole is supervising a study on the growth of vascular grafts, under a grant awarded by the Chicago Heart Association.

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"ACTH and Cortisone" was the title of a speech presented to the Aux Plaines Branch of the Chicago Medical Society by Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr.

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Dr. Ernest E. Irons was one of the principal speakers at a luncheon given last month by the Illinois chapter of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation to launch its current fund-raising campaign.

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At the November clinical section of the Chicago Heart Association, Dr. Clayton J. Lundy discussed clinical-pathologic problems.

A former Presbyterian intern, Dr. P. A. Tuckwiller, has recently been named acting president of the staff of a hospital now under construction at Charleston, W. Va.

He will be the head of the internal medicine staff.

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Dr. Percival Bailey attended the meeting of the Central Neuropsychiatric Association at Cleveland.

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On Nov. 10, Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer delivered the fourth Peter T. Bohan Lecture at the University of Kansas Medical School. The subject of his address was "The Relationship Between Urology and Internal Medicine."

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A paper written by Dr. James A. Campbell and Dr. Louis A. Selverstone, "Re-Evaluation of the Fundamental Dynamics of Cardiac Failure in Terms of Response to Stress, Illustrated by Human Physiological Studies" was presented by Dr. Campbell at a regional meeting of the American College of Physicians in Madison, Wis.

Also at the meeting, Dr. Edwin N. Irons read a paper entitled "Differential Effects of ACTH and Cortisone on Capillary Permeability; Relation to Therapy of Exudative Skin and Collagen Disease." Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr., Dr. R. Gordon Brown and Dr. Irons were co-authors.

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Dr. Danely P. Slaughter gave a paper on "The Multi-centric Origin of Cancer" before a meeting of National Cancer Coordinators last month.

Dr. Slaughter also presented a discussion on the problems and operation of a teaching tumor clinic.

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At the November meeting of the Chicago Orthopaedic Society, Dr. Kellogg Speed was inducted as an honorary member.

* * *

On Nov. 25, Dr. Samuel G. Taylor, III, with Dr. John P. Ayer and Dr. Roger Morris as junior authors, published an article in the Journal of the A.M.A. entitled "Observations on Effects of ACTH and Cortisone on Patients with Far Advanced Malignant Disease."

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At the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science meeting in New Hampshire, Dr. S. Howard Armstrong, Jr., participated in the Gordon Research Conference on Medicinal Chemistry with the presentation of a paper entitled "The Physiological Significance of Protein Binding."

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Dr. James A. Campbell, Dr. Louis A. Selverstone, Dr. Don L. Fisher, and Dr. Daniel L. Donovan, Jr., were co-authors of a paper on "Clinical and Physiological Studies of Patients with Pulmonic Stenosis and Auricular Septal Defect" presented before the Central Society for Clinical Research.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Founded in 1883

1753 W. CONGRESS STREET CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS
Telephone SEeley 3-7171

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN
DOROTHY VANDAWORKER, Editor

More than 500,000 patients have received care in Presbyterian Hospital since it was founded in 1883 as a not-for-profit institution "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color." No one of these patients ever paid the full cost of the services he received. Generous men and women of yesterday, on a purely voluntary basis, built and equipped the hospital and have helped to maintain it. Their benefactions have been far-sighted investments in human welfare. The Board of Managers is confident that friends of humanity today will make similar investments to ease the burden of sickness and promote the further advancement of medical knowledge.

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SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE
THROUGH PRIVATE INITIATIVE
AND FREE ENTERPRISE

